PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,946—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th March,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
B.L. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	13th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
[illegible]	A. Mikis	4,238	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 11 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE .... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 450	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 800 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL-[illegible]AY TICKETS procured.

[illegible]LWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. [illegible] terms of existing concessions.

[illegible]ERS met on arrival.

[illegible]NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND [illegible]S, at current rates.

[illegible] supplied gratis, and general infor[illegible]en.

[illegible]—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]RDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono-[illegible] in elegant style and at the shortest [illegible]per-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible]ly SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th March, after arrival of English Mail Steamer ; calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a
CHAMBERTIN	22	8	43	0	25	4	48	0
POMARD	13	12	25	0	15	6	27	14
MACON, fine Flavour and Aroma	12	12	23	0	14	4	25	10
BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15	12	28	8	17	8	31	12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choice	30	8	...		34	0	...	

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

IN 2 VOLUMES.
PRICE Rs. 4-0.
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☞ THE LONDON PRICE OF THIS WORK is £ 2-2.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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ILLUSTRATED
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.
McDOWELL AND CO.,
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Can be prepared in the House, and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in "Times of India," January 30th.

CHLORINE GAS GENERATOR FOR SICK ROOMS, PLAGUE, FEVERS, LUNG DISEASES.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

An inexpensive and satisfactory method of generating Chlorine Gas. Always satisfactory in action, and has the advantage of being perfectly clean. The Gas reaches every part of the room.

Price Re. 1-8 with full directions.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A Perfect DISINFECTANT, PURIFIER, and GERMICIDE.

Full Directions on each Bottle, Tin, or Drum.

Drives out and Kills Germs of Disease.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID FOR HOMES, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, BARRACKS, STEAMSHIPS, ASYLUMS, FARMS, STABLES, OUTHOUSES.

This FLUID is prepared from our Special Formula, based on our experience of DISINFECTANTS during the Plague, by the most Eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England.

Price Re. 1 per Bottle. Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

Improperly FILTERED WATER is undoubtedly used in many SODA-WATER FACTORIES, and proper attention is not paid to the disinfection of empty Bottles.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

We guarantee our Waters to be manufactured from PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and under PROPER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas.) To be had at this Office.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
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NEW STOCK in all Departments.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CHLORINATED LIME
PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S-DRESS.-

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	„	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	„ „	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	„ „	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES; FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

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JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale o

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice PARCELS will not be ACCEPTED for TRANSMISSION by POST to FRANCE.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 5th March, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

COFFEE ESTATE.

FOR SALE, in Mysore Province, a SMALL ESTATE of 60 acres Coffee with 80 acres Jungle, situated in good district.

For particulars apply "MYSORE",
care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG.
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 1-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1897, for the purchase of all perforated IRON STRIP SURPLUS to requirements during the year 1897-98.

2. Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 100 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

3. Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, Printed Forms of Tenders, etc., are procurable on payment of Annas Four, from this Office.

M. WALKER, CAPT., R.A.
Supdt., Small Arms Ammunition Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 10th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application. Apply to
SECRETARY,
Plague Committee, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED:

A SECRETARY for the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, from the 1st May next. Apply for particulars to the Undersigned

TOM. LEMESURIER.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C
Poona, 8th March 1897.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

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NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES NEAR DIKSAL STATION, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

BUILDING SITES, in convenient Plots, and situated close to the Diksal Station of the G. I. P. Railway, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Mamlatdar, on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1897, at the Diksal Station. Any particulars as regards the areas of the Plots, the annual rent, etc., can be obtained from the Mamlatdar of Indapur (Poona).

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Crushed Horse food, best in the market per cwt. Rs. 6 & special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,180,000	=	„ 8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 Per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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SCOTLAND.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 photographic camera by Thorton Pickard with chemicals and accessories.
2 cases containing 46 kerosene-oil cooking stoves of different patterns.
6 cases each 25 kegs, each 10 lbs. printing ink.
10 cases each 5 doz. tins 18 oz. Brown's maize cornflour.
2 sets brown leather single harness.
5 military and hunting saddles.
6 automatic knitting machines.

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AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome grey Arab mare going in single harness.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 Singer's Apollo bicycle, cushion tyres, in good order, with lamps and accessories.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tent, No. 24, near the Bandstand, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one full compass mahogany iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, windproof lamps, table ornaments, strong-built light victoria with handsome silver grey mare and harness, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 293 BALES OLD JULGAUM GINNED COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Govindjee Virum.

293 full pressed bales of Julgaum ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte by Rose and Co., English-made single-seated brougham by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English-made victoria by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, Doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels' and Cambay carpets, telescopic brass ball and table lamps by Hink, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel D. N. PARUKH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &C., AT THE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of loose sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Ballaram Street, near Methodist Church, and opposite to Moos Building, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey horse and harness, a handsome strong varnished dog cart with hood, one English-made Goohlman saddle with bridle from Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of palms, roses lilies, ferns, begonias, etc., the property of W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSENE-OIL BOXES AND COAL ASHES, &C.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at Tardeo, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosene oil boxes with tins.

Also Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, a lot of coal ashes and clinker.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 8-25m., 9-33a. Low Water, 3-3m., 2-38a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship meeting, 15th to 20th March.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Hooseinee entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Fallodon Hall on Saturday; the steamer Safari left it on Friday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Muttra left the dock on Saturday.

We hear Mr. Abdul Hossein Adamji Peerbhai is a candidate to the Municipal vacancy created in Bhuleshwar ward by the death of its member.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,404; the daily average being 121. The total of new patients was 398.

Grant College Medical Society.—The annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. Business: (1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Drs. Jehangir K. Daji, A. A. Gairs and L. P. Gomes will be proposed members of the Society; (3) Presidential address by Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji; (4) Balance-sheet of the accounts of the Society for 1896 will be placed before the meeting for adoption; and (5) Election of office-bearers for the current year.

Fatal Accident to an Old Labourer.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday afternoon, at Parel Tank Road, on view of the body of Balaji Pattoo, a labourer, aged seventy years, residing at Mazagon. About a month ago, deceased was injured on the middle toe of his right foot by a piece of coal falling on it while at work. Although the toe had been entirely torn off he refused to go to hospital. About a fortnight ago, he was seized with spasms, followed shortly after with fever. He grew worse, and died on Friday last. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

Death of a Convict.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Common Prison, touching the death of Ragunath Buldeo, aged thirty-six years, a convict undergoing a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, late Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 18th January last. Deceased was admitted into the prison hospital on the 13th February, suffering from diarrhoea. He remained under treatment, and on the 2nd instant symptoms of phthisis were observed. He gradually grew worse, and died on Friday afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

Fatal Accident in the P. and O. Basin.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Dewkee, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, residing with her son at Nowroji Hill. About twelve days ago, deceased and a number of labourers were engaged in unloading a barge, containing coal, in the P. and O. basin. About 11 a.m., that day, deceased was walking with a basket of coal on her head along the plank, which had been placed between the barge and the wharf, when her foot accidently slipped, and she fell into the basin with her basket. A number of labourers went down and brought her up, when it was found that she had sustained a wound on her left knee, which was bleeding. She was carried home, where some household remedies were tried, but with no better result, and about four days previous to her death, lock-jaw set in and resulted in death. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned.

Suspicious Death of a Mahomedan Lad.—A fatal accident of a curious nature occurred some time during Friday night, at Jackeria Street, resulting in death of a Mahomedan lad, named Sulleman Ashruth, a basket-coolie, aged twelve years. It appears that, on Saturday morning, one Abdul Aziz, a Mahomedan, employed in the service of a Memon merchant, went to open his master's godown, on the ground floor of a four-storeyed house, at Jackeria Street. He unlocked the godown, which contained new labour cart wheels, but found that half the door could not be pushed open. He made his entry through the half-open door, when, to his surprise, he noticed a wheel resting against the half of the door and the dead body of the deceased lying amongst some cart wheels in the godown. The body was in a vertical position, resting against a wheel on the right side, with the head downwards, the left arm and the leg being bent under the body. The right leg was on a vertical position between two cart wheels. The neck and left thigh appeared to have been broken, and there was a scalp wound, about five inches long, on the back part of the head. There were besides several contused wounds and bruises on the arms, legs, and body. A white cotton pyran was under the left arm, the whole of the body being otherwise naked. The shopkeeper immediately informed the police, and Superintendent Sweeney and Inspector Meyers proceeded to the scene, and on an inquiry, and upon a close inspection of the place, noticed that some masonry of the parapet walls of the chowk on the first floor had recently been knocked away, presumably by the deceased striking against that point while falling from the third floor. All the rooms on the four floors abutting the chowk have each a window opening into the chowk. All these windows are barred, with the exception of one on the third floor, which was found open, and through which, it is supposed, the deceased had fallen. According to the statement made by the landlady, the room on the third floor has been lying empty for some time past, and contains nothing but a cot with bedding and some pigeons. A Mahomedan female servant, who was sleeping in the chowk during the night in question, being interrogated by the police, stated that she heard no noise during the night. The landlady further stated that she, her son, Oomer Mahomed, aged about twenty-one years, and her two daughters retired to bed about 10 o'clock that night, in the front room, on the same floor, but they were not disturbed by any noise during the night. The room containing the cot and pigeons, the landlady further alleged, was kept locked, the key being kept by her, but she was unable to say whether the window facing the chowk was fastened from inside. It was also ascertained by the police that the deceased was seen asleep in the Jamatkhana on the previous evening, and was found missing by his comrades on the following morning. During the course of the inquiry it was elicited that some boys were in the habit of going to the third floor to take hay and gram for a pony belonging to the landlady's son. It is surmised that the deceased, having heard from one of his comrades that pigeons were kept on the floor, he attempted in the dark to effect an entrance into the room through the window facing the chowk, when he might have missed his footing and fallen down. Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali visited the place later on, and made inquiries, but no trace of any foul play could be discovered. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry on Saturday, and after the body was identified, it was adjourned to the 16th instant, at the Esplanade Police Court. The body was then removed to the morgue, and a *post-mortem* examination held by Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following are the scores of the 23rd and 24th Silver Spoon competitions, which took place, at Cooria, on the 26th February last:—

23RD SPOON COMPETITION.	700 yds.
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	27a
Capt F W English, B V R	25b
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	24c
Lce Sergt C Auding, B V R	23d
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	22b
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	21e
Color Sergt H Black, B V R	20b
Sergt P J Boylett, B V R	19
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	19
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R V	17
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	17
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	17
Color Sergt J E Kees, B V R	16
Vol H Row, B V R	16
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	16
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	16
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	14
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R V	13
Vol C Gibbons, B V R	9
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	2 retd.

(a) handicapped, 3 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points (c) handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (d) winner of 1st spoon; (e) handicapped 4 points.

24TH SPOON COMPETITION.	800 yds.
Color Sergt H Black, B V R	27a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	25b
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	23c
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	21d
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	21c
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	20e
[illegible]rgt W Fry, G I P R V	20c
[illegible]l J J D'Souza, B V R	20f
[illegible] F W English, B V R	20e
[illegible]eant A R Sharp B V R	20e
[illegible] Prentice, B B and C I R V	19g
[illegible] Mason, B B and C I R V	19
[illegible] Boylette, B V R	19
[illegible] Auding, B V R	17
[illegible] B V R	16
[illegible] E Kees, B V R	13
[illegible]s, B V R	13
[illegible]rp, B V R	13
[illegible] H Downing, B V R	4 retd.

[illegible] points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handi[illegible]nner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped [illegible]capped, 10 points; (e) handicapped 6 [illegible]ed 4 points; (g) winner of 3rd spoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy's movements, after leaving Calcutta on the 27th instant, have now been definitely settled. He will probably halt on the 28th at Patna, and thence proceed to Allahabad, where he will stay one day to confer with Sir Antony Macdonnell regarding the famine. His Excellency may stay three or four days at Umballa, and march from Kalka to Simla by the old road, arriving on April 6th.

The Installation of H. H. the Raja Raj Kissore Deb Barmana Manikya Bahadur of Hill Tippera, which took place on Friday last, was a brilliant ceremony.

The officers of the Military and Foreign Departments will close at Calcutta on the 27th instant. The Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy will remain open up to the 1st April, Mr. Latimer in charge.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund will take place in the Jubilee Town Hall on Tuesday (to-morrow), the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider reports from districts, and to transact current business.

At the meeting of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council on the 31st March several questions will be put and answered, and leave will be moved for to introduce a Bill to provide for the recovery of loans granted by the Local Government in connection with the pending famine operations.

We hear of another virulent outbreak of cholera at Mettapollium. According to a return dated 2nd instant, there appears to have been 16 cases during the previous three days, of which 15 were fatal.

An accident occurred at the Empress of India Cotton Mills, Budge-Budge, on Saturday (6th inst.) afternoon. The roof of the engine-room collapsed, killing a Khallasi, injuring another seriously, damaging the engines, and smashing the great fly wheel to pieces. A decayed beam gave way and resting on the fly wheel cut the driving ropes which then became entangled with other beams and the whole roof fell in. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

Mr. F. H. Skrine, Commissioner of Chittagong, retires from the Civil Service next month.

On the return from leave of Mr. C. H. Hill, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, Mr. Nathan, who is now officiating for him, will be placed on special duty in the department for three months.

A contemporary writes:—There is a growing feeling among the European community in Calcutta that the cleansing of the city is after all being done in a half-hearted manner by the Municipality, now that the panic about the plague has subsided. This feeling will be intensified by the resignation of Dr. Banks, special medical officer to the Corporation, who is throwing up his appointment in disgust, as he has found himself harassed at every turn. The Bengal Government, it would seem, may have to appoint a special Sanitary Committee similar to that formed in Bombay, with full powers to carry out necessary reforms.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has returned from leave and resumed the duties of his appointment. In the next few months the meteorological observations will be of the highest importance, as so much will depend upon this year's monsoon. The snow-fall returns from the Himalaya, Hindu Kush and Afghan regions will have first to be carefully considered; then will come the information supplied from the Ocean area, in which the Seychelles are the reporting station; and lastly the critical examination of the land returns in India itself, where the barometric variations are of importance as indicating the direction the rain currents may take when they sweep inland. The Meteorological Department are to be congratulated on the accuracy of their forecast regarding the past winter-rain: their next predictions will be awaited with considerable anxiety.

The Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 1,05,204, chargeable to Revenue, for reconstructing 28 Cleminson's carriages on the South Indian Railway. Captain Shelly, the Agent and Manager, in addressing Government on the subject, says that he is anxious to have bogie brake vans on the main line Mail trains as soon as possible, the present small vehicle used not being suitable for the speed at which these trains run.

In view of the possibility of plague establishing itself in the Punjab in an endemic form, great precautions are being taken to prevent persons from Sind visiting the Sakhi Sarwar Fair in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Orders prohibiting the attendance of any such persons are under issue in the *Gazette*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has decided that there will be no Educational Conference this year. The Director of Public instruction, a few days ago, sent in his usual circular to Educational officers and others inviting suggestions as regards matters to be dealt with by the Conference, and the replies received contained nothing of importance. Hence this decision.

It may be of interest to some of our readers who wish to get into Kashmir early this season, to know that a sufficient road-way for tongas has been cut through the snow which still lies between Rampore and Baramoola (15 miles). The mail tongas have been running right through into Srinagar since the 6th instant, though of course the road is hardly clear enough yet for general traffic in consequence of the late trains.

The preliminary monthly return received on the 9th of each month puts the cash balance at the credit of the Government in the Presidency banks or their branches on the last day of February at Rs. 11,87,40,000, or practically 12 crores of rupees. This is a very marked improvement on the figure of a few months ago, when the balances had fallen below 8 crores—the minimum beyond which in the opinion of the Accountant-General's Department they cannot be safely reduced.

The external trade of the North-Western Provinces is of a very restricted character, being chiefly carried on with Nepal and Tibet, and of these two countries the former alone takes about 95 per cent. of the whole. Such as it is, however, it is satisfactory to learn that the import trade from Nepal has undergone a revival during the last two years, the increase of 1896 over the previous years being over 7½ lakhs. This expansion occurs chiefly under the head of "grain and oilseeds," and is attributed partly to the short crops harvested in those provinces during the previous year, and partly to the fact that grain was not freely exported from Nepal in the previous year owing to a tour of the Raja in the western lowlands of Nepal. The exports to Nepal, on the other hand, have shown a consecutive decline of 9½ and 8 lakhs for the last two years. Traders with Nepal complain of the impost of local taxes, and the reason of this continued fall in one direction, joined to the rise in the other, would certainly be worth examining.

Excellent progress is now being made on the earthwork of the railway line from Calcutta to Cuttack. From Cuttack to Barang, the terminus of the East Coast Railway, a distance of seven miles, a temporary line is being laid, and save for the Godavery Bridge, where there is a steam ferry, the line is open to Bezvada, south of the Kistna. Some 20 miles on the Bezvada-Madras section have already been completed, and as about a mile of railway a day is being laid, and the line is also being pushed on north and south of Nellore and north of Madras, it should soon be completed. If all goes well the entire line from Madras to Cuttack should be in running order by the end of the year, and the remaining portion to Calcutta should be finished in about two years, though this depends on the bridging of the Rupnarain, the Damuda, the Mahanuddy and the Godavery.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A POLICEMAN BY A SUPERIOR NOT SUSTAINED.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Shaik Ahmed Shaik Hoosein, lately a policeman attached to the Mazagon Section, on a charge of absenting himself from duty without obtaining leave from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. His Worship said: The accused is a police constable, enrolled under the Bombay Police Act. He is charged under section 3 of Act 48 of 1860 with withdrawing himself from the duties of his office without the written sanction of the Police Commissioner for a period of six days, viz., between the 15h and 20th January last. The evidence given in support of the charge is, no doubt, voluminous, but when we come to consider the same it resolves itself into the statements of three witnesses, who say that they saw him at Muncher within the period of his absence, and the statements of his comrades, who say that during this period he was absent from the morning parade, which, had he been in Bombay, he would have attended. The direct evidence consists of the statements made by Roshanali and Syid Saheb, all close relatives and residents of Muncher. But when their statements come to be carefully analysed, they don't corroborate each other; but on the other hand are somewhat contradictory. The first and principal witness is Roshanali. He, it seems, though an influential officer of the police force, can't be considered as altogether disinterested, as he had to admit that there was a suit between him and accused's relation, Booran, which is still pending, and this Booran has been now suspended by the Police Commissioner in connection with the present case. Roshanali says he saw accused on the 20th January at Muncher. He was alone, and Dada Mea, a cart-driver, was carrying his luggage, as he was about to start for Bombay, and it was then about 5-30 or 6 a.m. Now, this witness gives no reason for remembering this date, and it is not probable that accused, if he had really taken "French leave," would have been so bold as to go to Muncher, when he knew Roshanali was on leave, and would find him out, and also purposely go by this Inspector's house, and have a chat with him on the road before leaving the village. Roshanali himself states that Muncher is not accused's village, but that he has got a relation there. If so, why should the policeman, who wanted leave, because his family was ill, have avoided going to his own village and have gone to Muncher? The next witness, Kassum, does not fix the time of his meeting the accused at Muncher, but vaguely states that it was about a month ago. His evidence was recorded on the 11th February, so that, according to his own statement, he must have met accused on the 11th January, which is not the case for the prosecution. Syed Saheb is a tutored witness, for he begins by saying that it was within a month that he saw accused at Muncher, showing clearly that his memory as to dates is not good, and yet soon after he very correctly gives us the days of the week when he saw accused at Muncher, and states it was on a Saturday that he first saw him, and he left on Wednesday. Now, looking to the calendar, I find this Saturday was the 16th January, and Wednesday, the 20th, and it comes exactly the period during which the accused is alleged to have been absent. But how does he remember these days when he does not remember the dates, and when he vaguely begins his statement by saying that it was within one month that he saw accused at Muncher? His evidence was recorded on the 22nd February, so that within one month would be after the 22nd January, when it is admitted accused was in Bombay, and not in Muncher. But this witness contradicts Roshanali, for he states that accused left in Dada's cart with some other persons to go to Bombay, and that it was between 9 and 10 a.m. Roshanali, however, states that accused was alone when he passed by his house, with Dada Mea, carrying his baggage, and that it was 5-30 or 6 a.m. Further, Syid Saheb states that it takes one and a-half to two days to reach Bombay from Muncher, and yet if accused left at 9 or 10 a.m., on the 20th January, he was unable to attend the morning parade here on the 21st idem. Curiously enough, all these persons, who affirm that accused was in Muncher, are Roshanali's near relations, while Dada Mea, the cartman, who is an independent witness, denies having seen accused at Muncher, or having driven him within the last two years. If, as Roshanali says, many people saw accused at Muncher, why did he not call some independent witnesses to depose to the fact, which, seeing his position and status in the village, could have been easily managed. The other witnesses, who are all policemen employed in Bombay, state that accused was absent from Bombay from the period between 15th to 20th January last. All these witnesses fix the dates from memory, and yet, curiously enough, there is no variation, but the alleged period of accused's absence is fully connived by them. This in itself is very singular, but even if their statements be true, they do not prove accused's absence from Bombay. A policeman may be absent from parade owing to a variety of causes, and yet may be seen all the same in Bombay. No muster-roll is called on this occasion, and if thirty or forty policemen meet together in the ordinary course of business there was nothing particular for the witnesses to mark the accused's absence from day to day. But Mr. Nolan, the Superintendent, admits that the accused was in Bombay on the 15th, and came to his office at half-past 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. If so, why should the accused have been absent from his morning parade that day? A quarryman, who has been dragged into the case, also fixes the dates of accused's absence from memory, and yet he had to admit that Mr. Nolan gave him the dates. I find that the report made by Roshanali to his superior officer about this case has been admitted; but I think this report is no evidence whatever, and has been improperly admitted, and I have therefore disregarded it altogether in coming to the conclusion in this case. Further, Mr. Walton was called to depose to accused's confession before Superintendent Nolan, but such evidence was considered inadmissible and was rejected. This, in short, is all the evidence that the prosecution has been able to produce against accused, and for the reasons I have already given I do not think it is sufficient or credible enough to warrant a conviction. But we have on the contrary direct evidence that the accused was in Bombay from the 15th to 20th January and was on duty. Booran Ali, who was his immediate superior, says so, and I do not think I should disregard his evidence, only because the Police Commissioner has prejudged the case and has supended him. This witness not only gives an oral testimony to accused's presence in Bombay, but proves the *thalee* circular of the 18th January as having been endorsed by him to accused. This circular was produced by the chowkey karkoon directly from the chowkey, and has an endorsement in pencil in Booran's handwriting ordering accused to proclaim it. This circular is undoubtedly genuine, and it was proclaimed by another. The prosecution could have at once given a lie direct to Booran by calling that man before the court. Moreover, it could not be an after-thought on the part of the defence, because up to 26th January nothing was known of accused's absence, and on the 27th Booran was transferred from the division, so that he could not have had sufficient time to eraze the original endorsement, and write down instead the present one. Aun Jamedar was one of accused's superiors, and states that accused was on duty between the 14th and 20th January. I am, however, asked to disbelieve him, because he, too, has been suspended. But it seems to me that this witness had no reason to shield the accused, and would have told the truth to the Commissioner if accused, Haji Ali, been really absent. The most important witness for the defence is Inspector Hurst, who produces books, and says that accused was before him on the 20th January for leave. He, therefore, contradicts Roshanali, and I believe him, because, if, as has been alleged, it was reported to him during accused's absence that the man had not gone to parade, he would certainly have made enquiries and brought the man to book. At that time he had not to protect his own reputation as a careful officer, and there was therefore nothing to induce him to connive at this matter. On the whole, therefore, the defence appears to me to be genuine, while, about the prosecution, there are grave doubts in my mind, especially as Roshanali, an enemy of the accused, started the first report, on which the whole of the subsequent proceedings were based. I discharge the accused.

HIGH COURT.—March 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

674-96—Smitham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs The Carpet Manufacturing Trading and Agency Co Ld.

Postponed Long Cause.

337-96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banabai vs Sakharam Nilkant Lalit and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

684-96—Khunderao and S—Ram Gopal Ganeshdas vs Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee and others—Craigie L and O.

7-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Vuzeera Begum vs Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia and others—Wadia G.

Postponed Long Causes.

581-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kalliangee—Balkrishna V N K.

189-96—Mutubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand, vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G and C and M M.

437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dhar and others vs Vishvanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.

230-96—Wadia and G Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others, vs Latifibai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.

578-95—Shamrao—Abdoola Futte Mahomed vs Oosman Abboo and another—Payne, G and S and In person

300 95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co

461 96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.

In view of the possibility of the plague establishing itself in the Punjab in epidemic form, great precautions are being taken to prevent persons from Sindh visiting the Sakhi Sarwar Fair in Dera Ghazi Khan District. Orders prohibiting the attendance of any such persons are under issue.

CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

THREE LONDONERS CROSSING INDIA.

At the present time three London cyclists, who started on the morning of July 17th last from the neighbourhood of St. Pancras' Church to ride round the world, are in India, hastening from Karachi to Lahore and thence by way of Agra and Benares to Calcutta. Their names are Mr. John Foster Fraser, a journalist whose stories and descriptive articles are known to the readers of the leading magazines; Mr. S. Edward Lunn, who has previously travelled in Russia and the Levant; and Mr. Frank H. Lowe, the nephew of Mr. Justice Bruce. Neither of them were previously notorious as cyclists; indeed, they lay claim to be nothing more than ordinary riders, desirous of seeing the world and using the bicycle as a means of locomotion. They are little supple men, and probably by now they could give many a professional rider examples of the power of endurance; for since they left home they have undergone a series of interesting and exciting adventures.

The journey across Europe was rather pleasant than perilous. The first day's ride was from London to Harwich. There boat was taken over to Antwerp, and on arriving at Brussels they spent a day with the King of the Belgians. They cut across Holland and entered Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle, and cycled by the Rhine side to Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, and thence on to classic Heidelberg and beer famous Munich. At Vienna a great ovation was given them, and the same cordiality awaited them at Buda Pest. All through Hungary and Transylvania they were loaded with friendlinesses and hospitality. When the hills of Roumania were reached all these good things were left behind, and after crossing the Russian frontier little but hardship was their lot. They skirted the Black Sea, travelling for weeks over the barren steppes, having to sleep in wretched hovels and having to subsist for days together on black bread and eggs. Once they were overwhelmed by a dust storm; at another time they were attacked by a party of marauding Cossacks, and revolvers had to be drawn in self-defence.

By way of the Dariel Pass the three adventurers crossed the Caucasus Mountains and so entered Asia. All through Georgia and Armenia they ran the gauntlet of brigands, and though often they stayed in the huts of the murderous Kurds no harm ever overtook them. From Erivan, the capital of Armenia, they rode round the base of Mount Ararat and entered Persia at the Julfa frontier. The first part of the ride through the Shah's dominions appears to have been full of difficulties. There are no roads, and many rivers had to be waded. The weather was bitterly cold; getting food was often anything but easy, and frequently the cyclists were stoned by villagers. However, on reaching Tehran, the capital, they had a month's rest. Here they spent Christmas as the guests of the British Minister. Sir Mortimer Durand, and the Shah entertained them at the palace. Their journey through Persia was a mixture of sweets and bitters. At Ispahan, where they were received by the Zil-i-Sultan and at, Shiraz where they delighted in the famous gardens, everything was enjoyable. But at other times it was the reverse. Often they had to walk many miles through snowy slush and climb over ice-bound fastnesses. One night they were lost on a mountain, called the Koli Kush, the Shoulder of Death. Drifted snow obliterated the path, and for hours they waded in the dark through the snow, and at last, faint and weary, abandoned their machines. In all they spent eighteen hours on the mountain without tasting food. On another occasion, while making for a mountain caravanseral, they encountered no less than eleven black bears in the course of three hours. Altogether the latter portion of the voyage has been crowded with adventures and they are looking forward to Burmah, Siam and China for many more.

Next autumn, Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe hope to leave Japan and go to Australia for four or five months' cycling. Then in the ensuing spring they will take a boat to San Francisco, and ride across the United States to New York; thence by steamer to Liverpool, and finish their long journey by a spin back to London, taking from start to finish about two years on the way.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A correspondent writes:—Our busy season is just setting in, and it is expected that it will be a very full one this year. Applications for accommodation are pouring in from every quarter and fabulous rents are being offered for houses of every description. All the bungalows available have been occupied and tents are being pitched on the hills for the accommodation of those who have not been able to secure houses. The sun during the middle of the day is rather hot, but the nights and mornings are nice and cool. The plague, which has been raging fiercely in some of the districts, has not yet made its appearance here and this is perhaps owing to the small population and the healthy condition of the climate of the place. Every bit of ground is now being built upon, in consequence of which the landowners are raising the prices day by day.

The officers connected with the military have started a golf club, which is called the Khandalla Sanitarium Golf Club. It is under the direction of Capt. J. M. MacGregor and other officers of the Sanitarium. It is just the thing that was required at Khandalla and we all wish it success. Several residents of the Khandalla Hotel have been invited to use the "links," and it is mentioned in the prospectus that visitors are allowed to join the club on payment of a small contribution towards the club funds.

Most of your readers must have heard of the "Tiger's Leap," a favoured resort for picnics and one of the most interesting places near Lanowli. A drive to this charming plateau will amply repay the trouble. It is at a distance of about five miles from Khadalla by the longest route and about three and a-half by the shortest track, but people generally prefer to take the longest route, as this is the only way of reaching the plateau by tonga. The Tiger's Leap is a flat land, from where one can look down into a ravine about six hundred feet deep and obtain a magnificent view of the distant hills and the picturesque scenery of the Deccan district. The best time to go there from Khandalla is in the afternoon. One may start from the hotel at about half-past four and after visiting the place get back in good time for dinner. The whole excursion (there and back) may be made in less than three hours' time.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill to-day (Monday) the 15th inst., at 6 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.
(2) There will be Recruits drill for Members of A Company on Tuesday the 16th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall.
(3) There will be Company drill for B Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. All members are requested to attend.
(4) There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College Nesbit Road at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.
2. The Class of Instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 15th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.
3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on Tuesday the 16th instant.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers:—Vol J A Cotter, D Company, and Vol C De Souza, 6 Company, from 13th to 31st March 1897.
5. The Range will be reserved for B Company on Wednesday afternoon the 17th instant. The trains for Courla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3 30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March 1897.

1. Duties:—Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut Barrow; next for duty—Lieut Penny. Orderly Sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Corpl W Harvey; next for duty, Sergt Hyde. No 2 Company—Corpl R Wood; next for duty, Sergt Moffat.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate, on Friday next at 7 a.m., sharp.
3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla daily until Wednesday the 31st instant inclusive except on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday next the 17th, 19th and 20th instant.
4. In addition to the evening drills now being held, there will be morning drills at 7 a.m., on Tuesday and Thursday next and every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st inclusive. Members should avail themselves of these opportunities to complete their drills. All expenses for conveyance to these parades will be refunded on application.
5. There will be Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort to-day (Monday) 15th instant at 7 a.m. All Officers, Gun Captain, Gun Layers and Range Finders are particularly requested to attend. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
6. There will be service practice at a moving target from the 10-inch R M L Guns, at Colaba Fort, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Members are particularly requested to make such arrangements as may be necessary to enable them to attend and remain until 9 a.m., should it be necessary. Breakfast will be provided for those who give two days notice to the Adjutant.
7. The annual Inspection will take place on the 20th instant and will be taken in two parts:—
Part I—At Mahaluxmi Fort commencing at 6-45 a.m. Service Practice from 10-inch R M L Guns (Gatacre Cup Competition) and 10-inch Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order with putties, but without arms.
Part II—Place of parade to be notified hereafter. General Inspection. Full Dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but without putties.
Instructions as to falling in for these parades and conveyance to the Fort will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Breakfast will be provided for all members attending the morning parades who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.
8. The evening parades will take place as usual this week, at Fort and at Byculla nightly.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE BELLASIS ROAD STABLE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As I have been asked of late by many of those who last year signed the petition in relation to Mr. Oomer Jamal's stables as to whether anything tangible was being done by the Municipality, I can best reply to these numerous questioners, by your kind permission, in print. The only thing that has been done has been the filling in of the tank. Early in December last I had an interview with the Commissioner. He expressed himself as by no means pleased with the publicity that had been given to the appeal in your columns, nor with the remarks attached thereto. Not having appeared before him, however, to ascertain his feelings concerning the matter, I stated the object of my visit, viz., to ascertain whether it was intended to fulfil the remaining clauses of the petition, viz., to enforce the erection of proper stabling, and to have the premises drained. To my surprise the Commissioner expressed his inability to say whether the premises even *could* be drained. Now, as Mr. Snow is directly responsible for the licensing of these premises, it struck me as a remarkable statement coming from a Municipal Commissioner, that he would license premises situate amongst European dwellings and immediately next to a church congregation without even knowing whether such premises could be drained. Such ignorance is decidedly censurable. In support of my contention that the Commissioner is directly responsible, I quote section 349 of the Municipal Act which states: "No external wall and no covering of a roof built or renewed since the Bombay Municipal Act 1872 came into force shall, except with the written permission of the Commissioner, consist of wood, cloth, canvas, grass, leaves, mats or other inflammable material." That clause is final. Mr. Snow, however, promised me that he would inquire and let me know whether the premises could be drained. That was in December last. Up to this day I have received no reply whatever. Among other remarkable statements made me at the time was this, that "if you touch one stable in the matter of these temporary mat stablings you touch them all," which I suppose according to Municipal logic means that the bigger the nuisance the less reason for dealing with it! Furthermore, he added that he didn't see these places were such a nuisance as I had made out. Now, as Mr. Snow lives at a distance from them and I within a few yards, *he* of course would be likely to know! He possibly visits the place once in the course of a month or two; I pass it half-a-dozen times daily. Moreover, the whole of my congregation is crying out about the condition of them—are they all wrong? The inhabitants of this side of Byculla united in sending a petition about them—how remarkable that this peculiar delusion should affect so many. That the Commissioner could enforce something if he chose is abundantly proved by sec 231. (*a*) of the Act which declares "Where any premises are in the opinion of the Commissioner without sufficient means of effectual drainage and a Municipal drain or some place legally set apart for the discharge of drainage is situated at a distance not exceeding 100 feet from some part of the said premises, the Commissioner may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the said premises to make a drain of such materials size, and description and laid at such a level and with such fall and outlet as may appear to the Commissioner necessary, emptying into such Municipal drain or place aforesaid." And further, section 348 (*l*) (iii): "Huts or sheds, or ranges or blocks or huts or sheds whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stables or for any other purpose shall be built, if the Commissioner think fit so to require, at such a level as will suffice for the means of drainage required by the Commissioner." These sections deal with matters that may be done if the Commissioner think fit so to require, but now I would point out a section that is being deliberately violated, viz., section 372 (*f*) which declares that "no person who is the owner or occupier of any building or land shall allow any filthy matter to flow, soak, or be thrown therefrom or keep or suffer to be kept therein or thereupon anything so as to be a nuisance to any person." As to whether these premises continue to be a nuisance can be abundantly verified by the intolerable odour emanating from them on any still evening at the present time. Passing by in company with two gentlemen the other evening, one of them gave me the following unsolicited testimonial, as he endeavoured to protect his nasal organ: "These stables are a disgrace to any civilised city." In relation to the plague it may be noted that there have been a good number of cases reported in these stables, and that disinfection is practically impossible owing to the nature of the structures under which the horses are stabled. I have not been able to obtain the precise number of cases and of deaths, but I have sufficient information to allow me to say they are many, far too many. An incident which occurred a few Sunday evenings ago, and narrated to me by members of my church who witnessed it, shows the utter absence of all disinfection in certain instances. A poor native lay near the railings inside the stable writhing with the plague. The attention of a police officer was called to the matter, and he promptly placed a sepoy to watch until the van arrived which was sent for. Under a false pretext that he was required by his officer, the sepoy was enticed away from the immediate vicinity, and in the meantime the plague-stricken man was taken away into hiding by well-intentioned friends. When the van arrived in due course nobody knew anything about the matter, and the van had to return. The man was found dead the next morning in a stable on the same road. It was well-known that a few weeks ago the plague visited our adjoining compounds somewhat heavily. How much these stables had to do with it one cannot determine; whether the disease be infectious or not, one thing is certain that it does spread from one place to the next adjoining, and especially where disinfection is not carried out.

If the Commissioner was not strong enough to deal with this nuisance or imagined he had not power enough to do so, I am sure Government has, and it is no small cause for satisfaction and hopefulness in the city that power has now been vested in other hands than those whom Dr. Blaney so aptly designated as a "fair weather municipality," "unable to deal with crises such as the present." I therefore hope that in the course of his purification of the city General Gatacre may turn his attention to these stables. The contrast between the well kept clean structures known as Anderson's stables, and these stinking kachhra places is remarked by all who pass them. The occupier of the latter is one of our Justices of the Peace, and if he has in company with others any regard either to the health and especially to the cleanliness of the district, his charity might well begin at home, by making proper stabling erections and having them drained. In the interests of the Baptist Church, and of the members around who are making complaints, I shall not cease while in Bombay to call attention to the matter, and it is now getting time that the apathy with which district appeals are met, and the distinct violation of the Municipal Act sec. (372) (*f*) were brought to the notice of Government. Bellasis Road, Byculla, used to be, I know, one of the best streets on this side of the city; it is now being degraded into one of the worst.—Yours, &c.,

H. E. BARRELL.

Baptist Church, Byculla, March 11.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, March 8.

Mr. Neves Ferreira has gone away, leaving the country in a much more deplorable state than it was when he resumed charge of it.

Notwithstanding all that has been written regarding the filthy state of the quarantine sheds in Goa, Government has so far made no attempt to remedy the evil, with the inevitable result that plague has taken a firm hold of the Lazaretto at Reis Magos, and cholera is reported to have carried away some three persons from the quarantine shed at Collem.

Passengers arriving from British India complain bitterly against the treatment accorded by some of the Government officials, who seem to be carrying things in a somewhat high-handed manner. It is reported that passengers arriving from plague-infected towns are granted free pratique, while others from Northern India and Madras are subjected to 12 days' quarantine. Government would do well to enquire into the matter and try to check the abuse of power which is being carried on with impunity at Collem.

Orders have been issued that all persons dying of the plague should be cremated, and all Municipal and other authorities are enjoined to see that these orders are rigorously carried out.

It is reported in well-informed circles that Mr. Muirhead, the indefatigable Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has gone to London to treat of the working of the Southern Mahratta and West India Portuguese Railways jointly.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th March 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 6th March, 1897	14,621,800
Balance to be remitted from 7th March to 31st March 1897	1,878,200

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Longships, 2842 tons, Captain T Millons, sailed on Saturday last for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed on the 13th instant for Galle, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain G Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,493 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H W Watt, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Onda, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th February) via Colbmbo, with a cargo of coal.

The B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain D Miller, cleared on Saturday last for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 2,022 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (14th Feb.) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Channie and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shephered, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and Surgn-Capt and Mrs Bales, Mr and Mrs Fernandes and 2 deck passengers.

The s s Fallodon Hall, 2,295 tons, Captin R Parker, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Middlesbrough (27th January) via Kurrachee, brought a cargo of iron and coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

The B I S N, Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Caulfield, Captain Macdonald, Mr T Purmanund, Store-Sergeant and Mrs Williams and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain W Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Kurrachee (11th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rat and child, Major Hill, Major Scott, Lieut Austin, Captain Chance, Mr Vernon, Mr Rodoconchi and 447 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 2,046 tons, Captain C F Denny, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr A A Guffor. From Sydney—Mr W Sladel. From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Swift. From Colombo—Five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Horatio	2981	Croft	Antwerp & Hull	16-3	F M & Co
D	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Jedda		B & P S N Co
E	Muke Maru	2053	Going	Japan	18-3	N Y Kaisha
F	Kerbella	1983	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-3	M M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		20-3	H C Joosub
L	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	16-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Fallodon Hall	2206	Parker	Not fixed		M M & Co
O	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	12-3	F Heyer
P	Scharlachberger	1802	Meyer	Hamburg	12-3	Glade & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	20-3	D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Esmalji	Bhewnuggar	13-3	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	13-3	Do.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuggar	16-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner			W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2335	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
6	Mirzapore	2168	Jephson	China	18-3	P & O Co
10	Australia	2292	Tait	Trieste	1-4	W & A G & Co
13	Arab	3?74	Wells	Genoa and Havre		K Nixon & Co
15	Cashmer	1695	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Tug Princess	193	Bombay Port Trust
Dredger Teredo	304	Do.
H B Mudlark	302	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Fallodon Hall s	Parker	Middlesbrough.
13	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, March 11.
	Chanda s	Packham	Calcutta, Feb 14.
	Ravenna s	Denny	Shanghai, Feb 20
14	Onda s	Thurston	Calcutta, Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Galle
	Longships s	Millons	Vizagapatam
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Dumra s	Brown	Calcutta
14	Obra s	Jacobs	Rangoon
	Rajpootana s	Shepherd	Calcutta
	Muttra s	Watt	Rangoon

The steamer Naseri, Miller, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Jedda, &c
,, Australia, for London, &c
,, Kola, for Karachi, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Australia s, 3598, Reeves
India s, 4185, Briscoe
Asia s, 2337, Laird
Britannia s, 1970, Turner
Horatio s, 2081, Croft
Scharlachberger s, 1910, Meyer
Arab s, 2874, Wills
Australia s, 2321, Tait
Mirzapore s, 2168, Jephson
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Shanghai s, 2163
Miike Maru s, 2082, Gong
Norwester bq, 547, Nelson
Courland s, 760, Milne
St Mary's, 1939, Pierle
Akbar s, 1441, Baldwin
Longships s, 2443, Millans
Afghan s, 1439 Barton (for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Rose
R I M S Mayo, Berry
H M S Assaye, Rowlan
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
H M S Magdala

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1897.

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubulpore and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are slight. The wind directions are almost the same as yesterday, and the force has been moderate to light. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is cooler than usual in all districts except the Madras Presidency, where it is slightly in excess of the normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 45° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in Sind and at Delhi, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The brisk fall of the barometer at Jacobabad and the cyclonic circulation of wind in Sind indicates the probability of the formation of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, March 13.

Saturday:—Presrure is falling over Baluchistan Sind and adjoining parts of Rajputana and Punjab but rising elsewhere. A shallow depression has appeared over the Indus Valley, while readings are highest over Rajputana. Winds are little changed in direction, but are falling lighter around the bay coasts. Mean temperature has risen over north west and Central India and Madras, but has fallen elsewhere, most so in Bengal. The heat is greater than usual in Madras, but in all other parts of the country the mean temperature is abnormally low. The abnormal deficiency varies between six and ten degrees over the more central parts of the country. The highest maximum is 104 degrees at Cuddapah. There has been no rain over India, but a shower has fallen at the head of the Persian gulf.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·856
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·3
Dew Point		62·6
Relative humidity of Air		·630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		67·9
General Directions of wind*		N, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	197

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceed six lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TO LET.—BUNGALOWS, furnished, at Nepean Sea Road, also at Tardeo. Rent moderate. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—"THE MONASTERY," at Mahableshwar. Apply to LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Ahmedabad.

TO LET.—MAHABLESHWAR, furnished, RUSTOM LODGE, standing on a Hill in two Acres compound. Open to Westerly breeze for many miles. Very few Bungalows at Mahableshwar have such delightful scenery. Season's Rent Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS. "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

WANTED, AT ONCE, European and Native FARRIERS, none but good workmen need apply. Liberal wages. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla Commission Stables.

WANTED two second-hand CREIGHTONS double-beater openers. Apply "S. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, six good ENGLISH WRITERS for the Office of the Plague Committee. Terms on application to the SECRETARY. Personal interview. Address—Malabar Hill.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Grand Ornamental Palace Hand Organs and Portable Street Organs, from Rs. 450 to 2,000 each. STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The servants are civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

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PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 92, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

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LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving:—

CHLORIDE OF LIME

in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.

CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER

as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.

CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

Prices on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage..............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

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Price 8 Annas.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

A RECOVERY of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 1-16; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾, with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16¼. Indian Sterling Loan in London was unaltered, at 117. The market rate of descount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8th yesterday, making it 1¼ per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. higher, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d. to 29 1-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, with Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 23-32d. Brazier's Copper was quoted at £ 57·15d. per ton. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £ 60,000 in Silver, and £ 50,000 in Gold for this port; and £ 30,000 and £ 20,000 of each metal, respectively, for Calcutta.

To-day's London financial message through Reuter reports an extra allotment of 4 lakhs of Indian Council Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 3 1/8d.—an advance of 1-32d. in the price obtained for this medium of remittance on Wednesday. Consols, and the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired are all unchanged; but the price of Bar Silver is again 1-16d. lower, at 29 1-16d. per oz.; while the value of the metal in New York is ¼ cent less, at 63 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 dollars. French Rentes in Paris come ¼ per cent. higher, at fcs. 103.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 33 7-8s. per 426 lbs. (our contract) business done via the Canal, March-April, shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer. To-day, Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 39s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firmer; and Linseed at 33½s. per 416 lbs., buyers via the Canal, March-April shipment via the Canal, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market steady.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for March-July deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for July-August. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday 32,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 57,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales less, at 32,000 bales. The imports were 11,000 bales smaller, at 75,000, bales. The total stock had decreased during the week by 13,000 beles, and stood yesterday at 1,383,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm. Yesterday's decline of 1-32d. in spot Mid.-Americans has been recovered at 3 31-32d., and Arrivals are 3-64d. higher in all positions, returning to Wednesday's quotations. The day's sales are 7,000 bales, including 300 East Indian's. Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The New York Cotton market was virtually unchanged yesterday, with ready Mid.-Uplands quoted at 7¼ cents, and June Futures a point lower, at 7·03 cents. The receipts at U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, compared with 18,000 bales last year, and 20,000 bales the year before.

To-day, June Futures in New York have advanced 4 points to 7·07 cents; but Spot Cotton is unchanged in value. The receipts at the Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 12,000 bales in 1896 and 13,000 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,620,000 bales, coompared with 7,530,000 bales visible a week ago.

Our local Cotton market has been inactive to-day, and prices quotably unchanged, though closing somewhat in favour of buyers.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been a rather better inquiry in these markets to-day; but the volume of export business has been small; and prices remain stationary.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	10,173	bales.
Wheat........................	3,209	cwts.
Linseed	1,220	,,
Rapeseed	949	,,
Gingellyseed................	3,997	,,
Castorseed..................	1,089	,,
Rice	26,433	,,

FREIGHTS.—We have heard of no fresh transactions of importance in this market to-day and rates are unchanged, the feeling being quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scare, and there has been a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, especially for the near future, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·58¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has again been stagnant, no business of importance having transpired. Rates were quoted in the morning at 101 3-8 for Money, and 101 5-8 for Account; but afterwards they were called 101 5-8 and 101¾ for 3½ per Cents., with 97½, nominal named for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains practically closed for business, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera...........................	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols.....................	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.........................	102¾
3½ per cent, Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	57,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, Imports of cotton	75,000	,,
,, ,, Surats...........	3,000	,,
,, Stock of cotton	1,383,000	,,
,, ,, Surats............	22,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 13.

Orient steamer Oratava from Suez and German steamer Preussen from China arrived.

French mail steamer Yangtse from Bombay arrived.

MARCH 14.

Orient Mail steamer Aphir from Aden arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Company steamer Archimede left Aden, for Bombay, on Friday the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., and is expected to arrive on Thursday, the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—250 cwt coir yarn, B Poonsey; 9 bales wool, T Chimondas; 12 bales wool, M Lalljee; 58 bales wool, 80 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 100 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 610 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—88 cwt coir yarn, 80 cwt turmeric, D Maneckjee; 60 cwt chutney, D P Batta and Co; 522½ cwt bonemeal, W and A Graham and Co; 160 cwts dry ginger, 170 cwts coir yarn, B Poonsee; 202 cwt coir fibre, L Nursey; 206 cwt gum, N Meanee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britania s—4002 cwt gingelly seed, Finlay Muir and Co; 160 cwts coir yarn Volkart Brothers

FOR MELBOURNE.

Norwester s—231 cwt myrabollum, Oven and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horatio s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales hemp Futehally and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabs s—300 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—23 cwt khismis, 6 cases peacockfeather, M M Essabhoy; 12 bales twist, Yon Shun and Co; 40 bales cotton, A Rehim Sherraji.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, 300 cwts ooplate, C Ebrahim and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

POWELL—BREUL—March 10, at Girgaum Church, by the Rev. Bowman, Albert Lawrence Powell, 15th Princess of Wales' Own Hussars, second son of Mr. David Powell, of 15, Faron Street, Mayfair, London, to Edie Eugenie, only child of Mr. Augustus Bruele, the Cloisters, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—March 10, at Gujrat, the wife of the Rev R McCheyne Paterson, Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLEMAN—FROST—March 1, at Etawah, North-Western Provinces, by the Rev Father Correya, Surgeon Captain Albert Coleman, Indian Medical Service, to Laura Mary, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Frost, J P, of Castle Bank, Co. Clare, Ireland.

DEATHS.

GRICE—March 2, at Inchiquin, Dora Dun, Captain P Grice, Retired List aged 73.

McLEAVY—March 5, at Meerut, Charlotte, the wife of W. McLeavy, Manager, Bank of Upper India, Limited.

SHAW—March 8, at the Calcutta General Hospital, Henry Hawley Shaw, Captain of the S S Wanderer, aged 33.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897.

IT is gradually becoming clear that there are cherubs up aloft taking thought for the safety of Prince George and his torpedo boats, still in Cretan waters. The plan prepared by the Foreign Admirals, a week ago, for the coercion of Greece, has gone the way of General Trochu's more famous plan. The note of the Powers ordering the evacuation of Crete and the Cretan waters has been met by the *non possumus* of the Greek Government. The Powers have apparently recognized that it is impossible to take a step which would be the signal for the renewal of massacres, and incendiarism, and rapine. The example of what occurred in Armenia, not yet altogether forgotten, forbids the indulgence of fallacious hopes that the lion would lie down in peace with the lamb in the Cretan hinterland, if the Greek troops were withdrawn. There is, therefore, some prospect that the Greek troops will be asked to remain where they are, and maintain order under the supervision of European officers. It is even believed that the Powers are endeavouring to come to an understanding to conciliate Greece, now that it has been found that threats of coercion do not shake her much-tried nerves. It is satisfactory to know that the mediation of Foreign Consuls, escorted by British and French and other marines to Candano, was successful in inducing the Greek besiegers to allow some two thousand Mahomedans to leave the town and retire to the Coast. Had it not been for the presence of Greek regulars in the Island, the situation of Turkish refugees in the interior would not be much more enviable than that of the nine Christians who were roasted to death in an oven at Heraclion after the fierce fighting in which the greater part of that town was destroyed. It seems to be very generally understood that, as the organ of the French Foreign office suavely expresses it, Crete must be put to the debit of the profits and losses of the Turkish Empire, for restoration of Turkish rule has become impossible. The Powers occupy the sea ports, and have so effectually blockaded the coast that Greek troops have found no difficulty in landing and taking military possession of the interior in the name of King George. The Admirals have issued a notification denying the impeachment that they are fighting for the Turks against Christians: they say, doubtless in all sincerity, that they are not doing anything of the kind; their only desire is to stop bloodshed. But without much shedding of blood the Turkish yoke cannot be reimposed on the Cretans, who have shaken it off their necks. Once before when they had performed the same feat, it cost Turkey an expenditure of six millions sterling, and the lives of 50,000 soldiers, to reduce the Island to temporary submission. The Powers on that occasion prevented Greece from doing what she has now done in open defiance of their reiterated orders. The proposals and counter-proposals as to the occupation of Crete by contingents of foreign troops make it clear that Crete will never again fall under the Turkish yoke. Since the consensus of Europe compels even Admirals to declare that their one mission in Cretan waters is to prevent further bloodshed, the game is up, and Crete is free. Whether she be annexed to Greece now, or next year, or the year after, is a matter of very secondary moment.

WE stated a few days ago that the Plague Committee having carefully inspected the stupendous nuisance which has been accumulating during the last twenty years on the Byculla Flats, it has been determined that the deposit of town-sweepings in that locality must cease, and the garbage of the city be transported to Chimbur by railway as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. But the cessation of a practice, the ill-consequences of which, often pointed out, were restated and emphasised by Mr. Baldwin Latham seven years ago, cannot undo the incalculable mischief which has been done by the raising of the level of the polluted subsoil water in the low-lying quarters of the city, and especially in Mandvie, where the plague first appeared. The reader will find in another column the reports of Mr. Snow, and Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, in which the magnitude of the injury accruing to the public health for many years past from this cause is fully and clearly stated. Mr. Snow disposes once for all of the wholly baseless notion that the sewerage system of Bombay was the cause of the plague. In Mandvie, where the pestilence first appeared, the drain, such as it is, was not connected with the houses; it carried only rain-water and sullage. It is a flat-bottomed drain, intended for storm-water only. The assertion that the plague attacked only the sewered districts is sufficiently refuted by the fact that 75 per cent. of the mortality from the epidemic has occurred in localities which have no sewers. The allegation that the sewerage system was badly constructed is absolutely baseless. Mr. Baldwin Latham, a sanitary specialist who stands at the head of his profession, testifies that the ovoid sewers were excellently constructed, and that the drain-pipes were laid with a care and exactitude which he has not seen equalled elsewhere. He attributes the silting up and other difficulties which have arisen to the fact that the sewerage system "has unfortunately not been completed." In his opinion when it is completed Bombay will be one of the best drained cities in the world. As Mr. Snow truly says, the insanitary condition of Bombay is not due to the sewerage system, but rather to its non-completion; to that, and to the flooding of the sub-soil from causes which should have been removed years ago, as advised by successive Municipal Commissioners; to defective and insanitary buildings; and over-crowding.

Dr. Henry Cook, in the early eighties, called attention to the fact that the remarkable increase in the number of deaths from phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs synchronised with the water-logging of the subsoil, a condition which favours the development of diseases of that class. He attributed the growing dampness in the soil to the introduction of large supplies of water from outside without making adequate provision for the removal of the water after use. Mr. Baldwin Latham pointed out in 1890, that simultaneously with the filling up of the Flats with cutchra and the consequent raising of the level of the subsoil water, there was an enormous and sudden increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Such progress had been made in filling up these Flats in 1880—ten years before he wrote—that it was necessary to reconsider the plans for surface drainage. At that time the deaths from respiratory diseases, without including phthisis, had increased from 1,974 in 1880 to 3,799 in 1881, and had gone on increasing from the latter year up to the time of writing. It has gone on increasing ever since. Mr. Smith refers to the fact that there is a general recognition amongst medical men of the fact that plague and pneumonic disease frequently go together. He also points out that the raising of the level of infected subsoil water on the Flats and the surrounding districts might readily cause the water to flow into Mandvie, which has been deprived of its natural outfall in the harbour by the construction of quays and docks. In former times, the sea flowed through a channel from Mandvie to the Flats. There is, therefore, no obstruction of rock to prevent a flow of water from the Flats to Mandvie since the level of the former has been raised. The remedy is to make a cutting to separate the city from the Flats and discharge the water into the sea at low tide. The pressing necessity of this and other measures to prevent the flooding of the Flats and City was insisted upon by Mr. Latham. He proposed that intercepting drains should receive the monsoon rainfall flowing from the neighbouring hills, and convey the floods by the shortest route to the sea. We are glad to learn that it is the intention of Government that these measures shall be carried out before the setting in of the next monsoon. The plans are being prepared by Mr. Playford Reynolds, Presidency Engineer for the Northern Division.

WE readily published the views of a well-known Mahomedan resident as to the attitude of his community generally towards the graveyards question respecting which a definite announcement will shortly be made by the Plague Commissioners. His remarks go to support the opinion we have previously expressed as to the tractableness of even the lower classes in regard to a measure urgently demanded in the interests of the public health. The bulk of the Mahomedans residing in Bombay have a dread of being buried in the overcrowded intra-mural cemeteries, and if left to themselves by agitators would have no objection whatever to the opening of a new cemetery where there would be space enough to ensure the decent burial they all claim. The whisperings of a riot on this score have, in the opinion of the Mahomedan resident to whom we have referred, been set afloat by a few people who have a monetary interest in keeping the existing grounds open, and there are no indications of the rumours having any solid foundation to rest upon. The lesson of August 1893 has not been forgotten either by the populace or the authorities. The plans for dealing with any possible disturbance of the peace are carefully pigeon-holed. A riot would be suppressed in less than three hours, instead of three days as was the case three and a-half years ago. There is the less reason to expect a disturbance since a wealthy Mahomedan resident has come forward and made a liberal offer in regard to burials in the new ground at Tank Bunder. He is prepared not only to pay the fees respecting the possible loss of which the parties who have an interest in the existing grounds are so apprehensive, he is willing in addition to pay to the relatives of the deceased persons buried at Tank Bunder the cost of the bier and shroud used at the interment. This premium upon burials there, conjoined to the distaste most Mahomedans have to the idea of being interred in an overcrowded cemetery, should go far to remove murmurings as to the distance to be travelled to reach Tank Bunder from the remoter parts of the city. If those who complain lived in any small village of Sind, instead of in a city having a normal population of nearly a million, they would be no better off in this matter, for the cemeteries in that Province are usually three or four miles distant from the homes of the people by whom they are used.

A MEASURE respecting which the minds of the great bulk of the Moslems are far more exercised than that of the closing of a cemetery near the Northbrook Gardens is the house-to-house visitation that is now being organised. The Mahomedans, who at a mass meeting yesterday passed a resolution asking for some concessions to be made in this matter by Government, may be reminded that both Lord Sandhurst and General Gatacre have given the most emphatic assurances that the wishes of the community in the matter of preserving inviolate the sanctity of the purdah shall be consulted as far as practicable. In his letter to General Gatacre, the Governor laid it down that "the privacy of women should be disturbed as little as possible, and only by women." That the Plague Commissioners fully see the importance of this is evidenced not only from the remarks of General Gatacre to the Justices whom he met the other day, but also from the encouragement which he and his colleagues have given to the proposal for voluntary hospitals which substantial men in the community have made. The details of a scheme whereby provision will be made for every section of the Mahomedan community by its own members were discussed with leading Moslem citizens by the Plague Commissioners on Saturday. Several of the buildings proposed for the purpose have already been approved by the Commissioners, and others will be inspected in due course. It is to be regretted that with the exception of the Khojas, the Mahomedans did not bestir themselves in this matter three months ago concurrently with the Parsees and Hindus, and that it was not until compulsory removal to hospital was decided on that a move was made. However, better late than never, and in coming forward even at the eleventh hour the leaders of the community are doing a public service deserving acknowledgment. They must of course recognise that an essential condition to the acceptance of their proposals, is the retention of full supervisory powers in the hands of the authorities upon whom the responsibility for stamping out the plague rests. It will never do for the removal of Mahomedan sufferers in the district served by these hospitals to be left to chance. Substantial guarantees will have to be given that the hospitals are not being turned into expedients to evade the rule that all plague-stricken persons, irrespective of sex or position, must be removed from infected houses. Attempted evasion of the rule can only have the effect of compelling the authorities to break through the privacies of domestic life in a manner which they are as anxious to avoid as the people themselves. The poorer Mahomedans will therefore only defeat their own object, if they resort to the subterfuge, of which something has been heard, of secretly conveying women to houses that have been visited, in order to ensure their absence when the time comes for their own houses to be inspected. Undoubtedly difficulties stand in the way of a house-to-house visitation, which is to be both conciliatory and effective—conditions emphatically laid down by Lord Sandhurst. But these difficulties can be overcome by the exercise of tact and discretion on the part of the Justices who have volunteered for the work. They are armed with powers as special constables that will absolve them from legal liability for trespass or damage in the houses they enter. But it may be hoped that their exceptional authority will be wisely and moderately used. This is a time, if ever there was one, when the leaders of the people should show that they can lead.

THE weekly returns of the local Governments which were ordered to be sent in to the Government of India on the movements of food-grains are unfortunately not so complete as they ought to be or was desired. The object of these returns was defined to be to help the mercantile community to gauge demand and supply in the matter of food-stocks by placing freely, fully and promptly at the disposal of the public all the information of which the Government was in possession. Local Governments were to arrange with the district officer of each district on the railway for a weekly return from each railway station in his district, showing the number of standard maunds of food-grains and pulses which have arrived at, and left the station, from or for places outside that district during the week ending with the previous Saturday. These statements were then to be totalled for the district, and the totals communicated to the Director-General of Statistics at Calcutta. The instructions seem sufficiently clear, and it is not easy to understand how district officers have failed to comply with them. Unfortunately they have, and the statistics have therefore not the value to the commercial community it was hoped they would have. We are glad to find that the Viceroy has ordered the issue of another resolution on the subject, in the hope that completeness will be secured as the system gradually settles into working order.

ROGERS PASHA, who was recently in Bombay, has been reporting on the sanitary condition of Egypt, more especially on epidemics of cholera. At the present time when pilgrimages to Mecca are prohibited, the remarks of Rogers Pasha are of more than ordinary interest. "It has once more been proved that Egypt, like other countries, cannot rely on quarantine arrangements to protect her from disease. As long as the Mecca pilgrimage continues, so long will the country be liable to infection, should cholera break out in the Hedjas. It is not India, but her own pilgrimage, which constitutes a standing danger to Egypt." There can be no doubt of the truth of these remarks so far as cholera is concerned, and our pilgrims who die of that epidemic in Arabia do not take it with them from India. Their brethren more probably bring it back with them. The misfortune of the sanitary reformer is that the sums of money required to execute very necessary reforms are large, and Egypt has not the money to enable Rogers Pasha to carry out his projected reforms.

IT has been decided to hold the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees, &c., on Monday, the 5th April, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the newly-appointed Vice-Chancellor, will preside.

THE Royal Indian Marine ship Canning will leave Bombay for Karrchi, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant. Details will be embarked from the Government Dockyard, at 4 p.m., that day.

THE Government of India have approved of the appointment of Moulvi Abdul Jabar as Minister of Bhopal.

OWING to the prevailing scarcity the special judging committee for horse fairs and shows will not assemble in the N.-W. P. this year.

IT is understood that Brigadier-General McLeod, Commanding at Bangalore, will officiate in command of the Burma District, when Major-General tedman proceeds on leave.

BURMA rice is now selling in most of the bazaars in North Behar, the people having apparently overcome their prejudice against it. Its cheapness should tend to lower prices generally.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, who is now at Hoti Mardan, witnessing the Guides' jubilee, will make over charge of the Punjab Command to Sir George Wolseley at Lahore on the 16th instant, prior to proceeding home on eight months' leave.

THE statue of Lord Roberts is expected to reach Calcutta from London some time this month. The pedestal has already arrived, and is of Italian marble. The colour and workman-ship are chaste and unique. A plot of ground on the Calcutta maidan is ready for the reception of the statue, and will be enclosed with an iron railing. The statue of Lord Lansdowne is not yet quite completed.

THE shooting-camp at Ganupur in the Nizam's dominions, now holds the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson, General and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Murray, of shikar repute, and Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, the eldest son of Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah. The Marquis and Marchioness have been out for the past fortnight, while the others joined them only on Thursday morning. Mr. Morley and the Marquis have been particularly lucky in their bag. The former shot two tigers last week, and the latter one, at the same time. They then travelled further ahead, reaching the jungle of Papatapilly on Wednesday morning. The same afternoon, they met with luck. Mr. Morley toppled over two tigers, and the Marquis one, which counts up two to the Marquis and four to Mr. Morley. The party will remain out in camp another week, when possibly the death of a few more tigers will have to be recorded. They have certainly been in luck's way so far. Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah has done ev[illegible] thing that could be done to facilitate and ma[illegible] sport enjoyable; the only misfortune is [illegible] has not himself been able to join the party [illegible] the present.

THE Punjab Championship Tennis [illegible] has been revived this year and prom[illegible] success. It opens on the 15th. Th[illegible] entries for the singles, eight pairs [illegible] doubles, four pairs for the mixed do[illegible] entries for the singles handicap. Th[illegible] Mr. Davies, of Lucknow, late hold[illegible] Championship.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Sanitary Conference at Venice concluded its labours on the 11th instant, but will hold another sitting, and examine a draft convention based upon the reports of two technical sub-Committees dealing with measures outside and inside Europe.

It is understood that the conclusions arrived at regarding disinfection and the efficacy of serum are mainly negative.

The supervising of pilgrims is fixed at ten days, from the date of departure, in addition to the initial medical examination.

Passenger steamers with clean bills-of-health may proceed direct to European ports.

Decisions have also been reached regarding sanitary measures for the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

AN ADDITIONAL GREEK NOTE.

MARCH 13.

An additional Greek Note has been issued, which suggests that detachments from each of the Powers should co-operate with the Greek forces in the pacification of Crete, and that Greece will not object to the Sultan's suzerainty, pending a plebiscite of the Cretans.

FURTHER COLLECTIVE NOTE BY THE POWERS.

It is understood that the Powers are preparing a further Collective Note.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A Russian Circular Despatch has been issued, which proposes that six of the Powers shall each, immediately, send two thousand men to Crete to occupy the Island and compel the Greek troops to withdraw.

It is understood that Germany and Austria are opposed to sending more troops than are necessary to relieve the detachments of Marines landed from the warships.

The Powers are discussing this course.

Russia, Germany, Austria, and France do not approve of the British proposal to use Greek troops in Crete as gendarmery, and insist on their withdrawal from the Island.

It is semi-officially stated at Vienna that Russia, Germany, and Austria have instructed their Naval Commanders at Crete to concert measures for the blockade of Cretan and Greek ports.

It is expected that Great Britain, Italy, and France will follow suit.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY GREEK INSURGENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A railway bridge near Salonica has been blown up with dynamite whilst a train conveying Turkish troops to the frontier was passing over it.

The train was derailed, and many of the troops are reported to have been drowned.

The dynamitors are believed to be Greek insurgents.

RUSSIAN PRESS INSISTS ON COERCION.

The Russian semi-official Press insists on the coercion of Greece, but the Powers seem determined to preserve peace in the East of Europe.

TENSION ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONTIER.

Meanwhile there is a growing tension on the frontiers of Macedonia, where the massing of troops continues.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

MARCH 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Goschen brought forward the Navy Estimates for the present year, and in doing so said that the programme was adequate, though not excessive, but that if the Foreign Powers notably increased their Naval Programme, thus disturbing the present balance of power of the navies of Europe, Great Britain would have to reconsider her position.

A HEAVY SICK LIST ON THE ST. GEORGE.

The flagship St. George has arrived at Simons Bay from Benin, having seven officers and seventy men down with fever.

THE LANCASHIRE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

A meeting of the Lancashire Indian Famine Committee was held, yesterday, at which Lord Derby presided.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam submitted a statement, which showed that the contributions from seventy boroughs and districts now amount to £148,000, which the president will remit to India.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Mr. Curzon, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that Great Britain had thanked Russia for her help towards the relief of the Indian Famine.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England has beaten Scotland at Rugby Football by twelve points to three.

THE DEMAND OF THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY.

BERLIN, MARCH 13.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag have refused to sanction twelve millions for new ships, notwithstanding the appeal made by Herr-Hollmann, the Secretary of the Admiralty, who is reported to have resigned.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH, 14.

Seventeen cases and seven deaths occurred in the city, yesterday. Eight new cases were sent to the Plague Hospital ; nine died. The total mortality was 54.

There were 33 cases and eight deaths in the city, [illegible]-day ; 25 new cases wer sent to the Plague Hos[illegible]: four died. The total [illegible]tality of the day [illegible]

[illegible]-Major Donnet, who is now in the Sassoon [illegible] is progressing favourably.

[illegible] the strict medical examination that [illegible]rantine at Mahableshwar has ceased [illegible]

[illegible]aths came from Karachi and neigh[illegible]esterday. After they left the rail[illegible] policeman discovered a bundle [illegible] the third-class seats, wherein was [illegible] a Hindu child. The body was [illegible]. No clue has yet been found.

FIELD FIRING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 14.

The troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee had field-firing, yesterday, near Dhanowrie. The troops were directed into two brigades. The first brigade consisted of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Durham Light Infantry ; the second brigade, 2nd, 14th, and 19th Bombay Infantry; while the 28th Pioneers acted as a reserve, the general idea being as follows :—The Southern force having been defeated near Alandi retires on the Poona river which is in flood and impassable except by the bund bridge. The pursuit hitherto not having been vigorous the troops took the defensive position where most elaborate preparations had been made with a scheme of targets representing the enemy in three lines, ranging at first about 1,000 yards. The Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers erected 31 sandbag shelters behind the disappearing targets, the second line being 800 and third 500 yards. All three lines displayed immediately. The artillery fired blank shells, but owing to great heat the actual entrenchment was omitted. The cavalry which was sent forward to reconnoitre brought information of the enemy's approaching. Shortly afterwards they were posted in defile, and the artillery opened fire with deadly shrapnel. The accuracy of the artillery fire being impressive, the targets were speedily reduced to tatters, the artillery being 2,000 yards away. The whole force then retired on the second position. The cavalry dismounted, and the fire-supply of ammunition on the field was made the special object of study. Some time was lost by men being employed to bring ammunition where it was kept three-quarter mile in rear. The manœuvres lasted from 6 to 8-30. The shooting is generally believed to have been satisfactory.

General Duncan, Commanding the Poona District, was present.

Owing to the plague in the city, a large number of troops were not present.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Home Department.—The services of Messrs. A. Butterworth and R. A. Graham, I.C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of the following medical officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty :—Surgeon-Captains Hudson, Bedford, Milne, and Newman ; Surgeon-Lieutenants Leumann, Bamfield, Bennett, Evans, Heoton, Cochrane, Rainier, Niblock, Walton, Pinch, Cornwall, and Richards.

The services of the following are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces for plague or famine duty :—Surgeon-Captains Dawson, Chatterton, Mulvang ; Surgeon-Lieutenants Bensley, Robertson, Dawes, Harrison, Stevenson, Miller, and Brown.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Bourke are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Central Provinces for employment on plague duty.

The services of Surgeon-Major Kanga and Surgeon-Lieutenant Stephenson are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty.

The services of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Mr. R. C. Underwood are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Revenue Department.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty:—Lieutenants Norman, Moore, Creagh, and Codrington.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces for famine duty :—Captains Evatt, Edwards, Merewether, Stuart, Pond, Drummond ; Lieutenants Bagley, Morris, Hay, and O'Meara.

Finance and Commerce Department—Mr. A. F. Fox, officiating Comptroller-General, Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year. Mr. O. F. Barrow officiates.

Military Department.—Lieutenants Collar and Bourne are admitted to the Staff Corps ; Second-Lieutenant Griffith is promoted to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-General Goodfellow, V. C., and Colonel Bredin are admitted to Colonel's allowances.

FIRE AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, MARCH 14.

A destructive fire broke out in Mandalay yesterday, burning four blocks of the town. The principal bazaar had a narrow escape. It is estimated the loss will be about twenty to thirty lakhs of rupees.

DR. HAFFKINE'S PROTECTIVE LYMPH.

THE Bombay Government, at the instance of the Secretary of State, have instructed the Surgeon-General to make arrangements to have all persons who may voluntarily offer themselves inoculated with Dr. W. M. Haffkine's protective lymph by medical men appointed for that purpose in the different districts of the city. Surgeon-Major Boyd, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, will be the Government vaccinator for Colaba. Dr. Boyd, who is also appointed to act as Chief Medical Officer of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital during the absence of Surgeon-Major Parukh on one year's leave, will inoculate with the protective lymph in that locality. Dr. Jennings will vaccinate in the north of the Island. The medical officers will have a conference with Dr. Haffkine, and learn his views before commencing operations.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A FEW days ago we showed that the total mortality from plague in the Presidency of Bombay was 12,062 to March 5. The figures up to March 12 are now available, and show that during the week 1,427 deaths occurred. No less than 521 of these were reported as having occurred in the town and island of Bombay, 300 in Karachi, 184 in Poona, and 243 in the Thana Collectorate. Of the remainder Surat heads the list with 85, Ahmedabad has 9, Broach 2, Ahmednaggar 3, Nassik 4, Poona (exclusive of the city), 21, Satara 6, Kolaba 18 (sixteen of them indegenous), Ratnagiri 14, Barroda territory 22, Kathiawar 4, Kolhapur and S. M. Country 40, Kutch 2, Karachi Division 21, Hyderabad 4, and Shikarpur 6. The totals to date are as follows :—

CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO PLAGUE TO MARCH 12.

	Cases.	Total D'ths.
Town and Island of Bombay	9,198	7,067
Karachi city	2,472	2,141
Poona city	899	708

	Imported.		Indigenous.		
	Cases	D'ths	Cases.	Deaths.	
Ahmedabad	104	57	17	8	65
Kaira	17	12	...	...	12
Broach	14	10	1	...	11
Surat	142	91	297	207	298
Thana	419	264	1,694	1,360	1,624
Ahmednagar	35	24	3	3	27
Khandesh	27	8	...	...	8
Nasik	26	20	3	2	22
Poona	48	45	7	5	50
Satara	49	39	82	65	104
Sholapur	8	5	4	4	9
Kolaba	85	81	88	62	143
Ratnagiri	202	173	39	23	196
Belgaum	2	1	...	...	1
Kanara	1	...	...	...	...
Baroda	60	39	42	33	72
Kathiawar	68	34	21	9	43
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur and S. M. Country	11	9	42	41	50
Cutch	83	65	19	8	73
Mahi Kantha	3	1	...	...	1
Karachi District, including the city	106	78	15	12	90
Hyderabad	47	41	11	9	50
Shikarpur	12	6	20	19	25
Total	1,480	1,102	2,415	1,870	13,481

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT TO POINT RACES.

A VERY large number of people journeyed out by the special train on Saturday, at the invitation of the Jackal Club, for the annual point to point-races of the club. Lady Sandhurst, with several members of the Government House Staff, was present. This year a new departure was made, as proceedings opened with a paper chase, the course for which had been laid by Mr. Steuart, M.F.H., and Mr. Symons. The course which was about six miles in length went first towards Kaleena, then swerved to the left, and again to the right along the Tansa pipe and then towards Chuckla, and on to Parla and thence home. When the horsemen came in sight Mr. Ellison on Tomtit was leading followed by Messrs. Lowndes and Talbot, and several others. They finished in this order, but unfortunately all this group had taken the wrong turn, and instead of following the trail wheeled off to finish down the straight. Mr. McCausland on The Aristocrat followed the paper, and won comfortably from Messrs. Byng-Stephens and Prevost. It was a pity all the horses did not go the proper course as a pretty race would have resulted, though the gap through which the horses had to come twenty yards away from the bag was rather narrow for a rush of several horses together. In the point to pointrace all those coloured on the card turned out, Mr. Symons Bluebottle and Captain Heneage's Napoleon being favourites. The men had to go to a flag at the south end of Kaleena Hill, thence leaving the flag on the left, to another flag on the north of the hill, then to a third flag down the hill and away home. When the horses came in sight, the Bleater and Bluebottle were seen to be leading, and just before reaching the flag at the beginning of the straight the Bleater was beat and Bluebottle assumed the lead. Half way down the straight, Macbeth came with a rare rush, and despite his big weight just managed to defeat Bluebottle, the waler outstriding the Arab. In the pony race Cheesi and Phyllis were favourites ; the course was to a flag at the south bottom of Kaleena Hill round the flag and home. When the ponies came in to sight Sherry was seen to be out by himself and won easily from Cheesi and Forrester, having gone a much better course than the others. In the jumping competition Pochard, ridden in his usual masterly fashion by Mr. Littleton, won comfortably from Mr. Graham's Luxury. In the pony jumping Dinah was the only one who turned out, but as she refused the first jump no prize was awarded. The proceedings were enlivened by the strains of music evolved by the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lady Sandhurst presented the prizes, and proceedings terminated with the usual cheers for Lady Sandhurst, Mr. Steuart, M. F. H., and the honorary secretary of the club, Mr. Townsend, who has worked untiringly to make the season and the races a success. A firm of bookmakers and two totalisators were present, and were well patronized. In the evening the annual dinner of the Jackal Club to the Master of the Hounds was held, when about thirty-six sat down. Results are appended :—

"The Omnium Scatterum Paper Chase."—Open to Members of Bombay Hunt, Bombay Gymkhana, Light Horse and the Services, for all Horses, Galloways and Ponies. Catch weights, two Cups will be given to the first and second past the post.

Mr E McCausland's A The Aristocrat, Owner	1
Mr Symington's W M Lady Betty, Owner	0
Mr Atkinson's A Gal Joe Miller, Owner	0
Mr Watson's W M Trilby, Mr Hudson	0
Capt Walton's Oasted, Owner	0
Mr Baldrey's B W P Placida, Mr Talbot	0
Dr Deane's W Tomtit, Mr Ellison	0
Mr Couvela's C B Gal Atri, Owner	0
Mr Littleton's W Pochard, Owner	0
Mr Townsend's A P Boomerang, Owner	0
Mr Prevost's A Gal Little Billee, Owner	0
Mr Young's W Tommy, Owner	0
Mr River-Smith's W Goliath, Owner	0
Mr Jeffrey's W Gadwell, Owner	0
Mr Herbert's W Cocky Boy, Owner	0
Mr Lough's A Gal Billy, Owner	0
Mr Fischer's W Pierceye, Owner	0
Capt The Hon'ble H G Heneage's A Gal G G, Owner	0
Mr Lawrence W The Laird, Owner	0
Mr Long's W A M	0
Mr Stephens G W G	0

"The Hunt Cup for Horses."—About 3 miles. Catch-weights English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over., Arabs and country-breds, 10st. 7lbs, and over. Owners up. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize—A cup.

Mr Symington's W Macbeth, 12st 7lbs	1
Mr Littleton's A Bluebottle, 10st 7lbs	2
Mr Froom's W Oompty, 12st 7lbs	3
Mr Rivers-Smith's W Sarchedon, 12st 7lbs	0
Mr E McCausland's C B The Bleater, 10st 7lbs	0
Capt the Hon'ble H G Heneage's W Napoleon, 12st 7lbs	0
Mr Webster's W Whimbrel, 12st 7lbs	0
Mr Ostermayer's W What Cheer, 12st 7lbs	0

"The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies," 14 hands and under—About 3 miles. English and Walers, 14 hands, 12st. Arabs and country-breds, 14 hands 11st. 13·3 and under allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize—A cup. Owners up.

Mr Hudson's A Sherry, 10st 7lbs	1
Mr Talbot's A Cheesi, 10st 7lbs	2
Mr John's A Forrester, 10st 7lbs	3
Mr Lowndes A Moonlighter, 11st	0
Capt The Hon'ble H G Heneage's W Phyllis, 12st	0
Mr Prevost's A Swallow, 10st 7lbs	0
Mr Reddie's A Venison, 10st 7lbs	0
Capt Walton's A Ol Gold, 10st 7lbs	0
Mr Couvela's A Mendippa, 10st 7lbs	0
Mr Fischer's W Hawkmoth, 11st 7lbs	0

"Jumping Competition."—For Horses. Entrance Rs. 2. Prize—A cup.

Mr Littleton's W Pochard	1
Mr Graham's W Luxury	2
Capt the Hon'ble H G Heneage's W Gall Phyllis	3
Mr Rivers-Smith's W Sarchedon	0
Mr Ostermayer's W Kirkee	0
Mr Syme's W Robin	0

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to you for your information the text of a telegram which I have just received from an official source, and which modifies the prohibitory measures established in French ports against merchandise coming from regions infected by the plague.

Accept Mr. Editor, the expression of my marked consideration.

J. PILINSKY,
Consul of France.

The decrees of the 19th and 27th January and 9th February are cancelled and replaced by the following regulations :—

(1.) All merchandise covered by Art. 1 in the decree of 19th January is excluded, plus woollens and except carpets. The following are the articles included in Art. 1 of the decree of 19th January : Drills, rags, body linen, old clothes, clothes that have been worn, and bedding that has been used (not carried as luggage), untanned leather, raw hides, bones of animals, hoofs and horns.

(2.) New or old carpets are admitted on condition of disinfection.

(3.) Every ship coming from ports infected by plague or carrying carpets coming directly or indirectly from places infected by plague cannot be allowed to enter France except by Marseilles, Algiers, Pauillac (Bordeaux), Saint Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk.

(4.) All bales containing merchandise included in Art. 1 and coming from ports on the Indian Ocean from Muscat and the Persian Gulf to Cape Comorin must be accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by the French Consul.

THE POLICE STATIONS OF BOMBAY.

HAVING received many inquiries as to the whereabouts of the chief police stations in Bombay at which applications can be made for assistance in case of emergency, we publish the following list of the stations of the Police Superintendents and Inspectors throughout the city :—

A	Colaba	Wodehouse Road.
	Fort South	Medows Street.
	Fort North	Bazaar Gate Street.
	Esplanade	Hornby Road.
	Dockyard	Dockyard.
B	Mandvi	Frere Road.
	Chuckla	Pydhoni Police Station.
	Umarkadhi	Pydhoni Police Station.
	Dongri	Graham's Naka.
C	Market	Police Office Esplanade.
	Dhobi Talao	Dhobi Talao.
	Bhuleshwar	Girgaon Police Office.
	Khara Talao	Girgaon Police Office.
D	Chaupati	Chaupati.
	Walkeshwar	Chaupati.
	Mahalakshmi	Chaupati.
	Girgaon	Girgaon Back Road.
E	Mazagon	Mount Road.
	Tarvadi	Mazagon Police Court.
	Kamathipura	Parel Road.
	New Nagpada	Hansraj Lane.
	Byculla	Jacob's Circle.
F	Dadar	Bhoiwada, Parel.
G	Mahim	DeLisle Road.
	Worli	De Lisle Road.
H	Frere Road	Frere Road.
I	Prince's Dock	Prince's Dock.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE PLAGUE?

THE following is the report of Mr. Snow with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 10729, dated 14th January, on the subject known as the Grant Road Parlour Petition drawn up by Dr. Blaney and signed by some of his friends, as to the supposed cause of the plague :—

To The Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 10732, dated the 14th instant, communicating to me Resolution No. 10729 of the Municipal Corporation, I have the honour to make the following observations.

I am unable to agree with the petitioners that the measures which have been tried to eradicated the plague have proved unavailing. It is true they have not eradicated the disease, but that they have not been unavailing is shown very clearly in the way the plague has been practically driven out of localities in which those measures have been adopted, and in the fact that in numerous instances there has been only one case in a house. Notwithstanding the disclaimer on the part of the petitioners of any intention to trace the source of the plague, I find it dogmatically laid down in the petition that the cause is what is called therein "our inefficient sewerage system," and the petitioners claim that, because of their personal experiences, they are not likely to be mistaken in their view of the matter. I could have wished that the petitioners had differentiated between the sewerage system (street sewers) and house drainage connections, because there may be a very perfect system of house connections and a very imperfect system of street sewers or, on the other hand, a very perfect system of street sewers and a very imperfect system of house connections.

HOPELESSLY MIXED.

The two matters which should be distinct are, however, hopelessly mixed in the petition, and the petitioners say, that, because in and around their houses the supposed carriers of waste and foul matters (including gaseous matters) enter their dwellings—as only they who use, and live and sleep in the houses can properly observe and perceive—therefore the sewerage system is very faulty and inefficient. The description of what occurs in and around the houses is intended to exhibit a very imperfect condition of house drainage connections—in fact, the house connections must have been very much out of order, indeed, if not altogether dilapidated ; and it appears to me that the petitioners should have called in the services of their plumber or at least have made a definite complaint to the Drainage Department regarding the particular house or houses concerned. The question of house connections has been well threshed out, not only by the House Connection Committee who deliberated for nearly three years, but also subsequently by a Committee of the Municipal Executive, and more recently by a second Committee of the Corporation. The object of these Committees has been to render the house connections while conforming to well-known sanitary principles suitable at the same time to the climatic conditions of Bombay and the habits of the people. It is provided in the "General Remarks" at the commencement of the latest edition of the House Connection Rules that house-owners desirous of constructing open drains for houses other than "chals" (in respect of "chals" open drains being optional on the part of the owners) may apply to me for permission to construct the same, and seeing the very strong opinion or prejudice which exists against pipe drains for houses and the evident unwillingness of the people to modify their habits even in the slightest degree so as to render them satisfactory in working, I am prepared to give permission for the construction of open house drains, except where I consider such open drains really impracticable and absolutely detrimental to the public health.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM WELL DESIGNED.

Now as regards the sewerage system, apart from house drainage connections, Mr. Baldwin Latham, who is an eminently scientific man, a distinguished meteorologist and, at the head of his profession as a Sanitary Engineer, was brought out from England at considerable expense seven years ago, and most thoroughly examined the sewerage system on the spot. I am very well content to abide by his opinion in the matter. Mr. Latham says that all the new main brick sewers (he meant concrete ovoid sewers with brick arching) have been properly designed, and would be self-cleansing if fairly treated, but that they are robbed for a great portion of their length of the sewage which should fow into them and which, if admitted, would keep them in comparatively good order. This sewage he says, is carried by the old drains which should be used only for surface water, and during the eight months of fair weather is admitted into the sewers (that is, at Carnac Bandar, at Sonapur and at Bellasis Bridge) by connections below the floor of the old drains, so that the road detritus blown or cast into them and other solid matters rolled down their bed are at once transferred to the sewers, and a mixture of the solid matter of sewage with road detritus soon concretes in the bed of a sewer, and then requires extraordinary measures for removal. Mr. Latham says further that the pipe sewers have been constructed with great care, that the jointing is superior to what he had seen in any other place, that the laying of the pipe sewers did infinite credit to all concerned, and that, with one exception, they were in fairly good condition as regards cleanliness.

BUT UNFORTUNATELY INCOMPLETE.

The remedy for the defects which were observed can be imagined, and it seems a matter of course that Mr. Latham remarks that the system of sewers rightly inaugurated by the Municipality is unfortunately incomplete, and adds that all houses in all localities should be joined up with sewers, and that, if all houses were joined up with the sewers, the difficulty of keeping the sewers clean would, to a great extent, at once disappear. Since then though some extensions of sewerage have been carried out, but very little progress has been made in house connections. So, then, it may fairly be said that Bombay suffers not from sewerage works but from a want of sewerage, and this want is intensified by the introduction of Tansa water since Mr. Latham visited the city. The assertion in the petition of the immunity of the unsewered districts of Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi, Sivri, Sion and Warli is not borne out by more recent circumstances, numerous death from plague having occurred in some of those districts, although their favourable position and their advantageous condition as to perflation and as to sparseness of population might have been expected to save them from the visitation. The Health Officer from time to time for many years past has pointed out in his reports that the highest mortality has occurred in unsewered districts, and it would be very strange if these conditions were to be suddenly reversed. The plague began on the Elphinstone Reclamation where there are no new sewers but only drains of the old type carrying both storm-water and sullage, and 70 per cent. of the total deaths from plague have occurred in localities where there are no new sewers or in houses unconnected with new sewers. Plague is probably a "filth disease" as mentioned in the petition, and filth arising from neglect of domestic cleanliness sufficent to support that theory has been found within infected houses without any need to seek for filth in the house drains and the street sewers.

THE CONTRIBUTARY CAUSES.

Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, has recently made a report to me on the subject of the plague, in which, with much circumstantiality, he attributes the outbreak to an excess of subsoil water consequent upon a superabundant water supply without adequate drainage, a rainfall abnormal in its incidence, and the kachra-filling on the Flats, interfering with the natural flow of under-ground waters in their passage to the sea. Mr. Smith, in support of his contention, adduces the following remarkable para. extracted from pages 13 and 14 of Mr. Baldwin Latham's "Sanitation of Bombay." Mr Latham says : "In perusing the papers placed before me, I find that attention has been directed by Dr. Cook to the increase of phthisis going on in Bombay and ascribing it to the bringing in of additional water supplies without adequate provision being made for the removal of such waters after use, and which, consequently, tended to produce a state of dampness in the soil, which condition favours the development of this class of disease. Probably this supposition may be true, but it must be observed that underground water channels, if left unobstructed, would carry away such additional water without inconvenience, but it appears to me that the most important channels by which the under-ground water ought to escape have been so blocked as to raise the whole level of these waters in the lowest parts of the district. Under-ground water obeys exactly the same law as water flowing on the surace, and I find that Major Tulloch, R.E., in his reports distinctly pointed out to the authorities that the raising of the low grounds about Bombay would rase the level of the floods over the island. What was then pointed out with reference to surface water is equally applicable to the under-ground waters, and it appears curios that, with the filling up of the Flats with kachra which would have the effect of raising the subsoil water-level (as water always stands higher in the ground than in the open channels by which it escapes), there was an enormous and sudden increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. It may only be a coincidence, but I find that so great had been the progress made in filling up these Flats in 1880 as to require a reconsideration of the surface drainage project, and at this time the deaths from respiratory diseases increased from 1,974 in 1880 to 3,799 in 1881, and have gone on increasing from the latter year up to the present time. It should be clearly understood that the filling up of low damp ground does not get rid of subsoil water, but only tends to conceal and raise it, and that consequently precautions should always be taken for effectually draining all such grounds before they are filled up."

REMEDY : ACT ON MR. LATHAM'S REPORT.

Mr. Smith sends me a plan of Bombay as it was in 1672, showing there is no impermeable barrier between the kachra-filling on the Flats and Mandvi or the Elphinstone Reclamation, on which the plague first appeared, and he suggests the probability of the under-ground waters of the Elphinstone Reclamation District having become infected from the Flats while impeded in their escape towards the harbour by the quay walls and by water retained at a high level in the Docks. He further remarks upon the effect of filling up the large tanks of the city. Mr. Smith then suggests as the remedy of the most pressing need the drainage of the *kachra*-filling on the Flats (so as to cut it off from the city) on the principal laid down by Mr. Baldwin Latham—that is by bringing in around it the low-water level of the sea. The Corporation have fortunately sanctioned a scheme for the future disposal of *kachra* at Chimbur, and I am taking steps for the carrying out of that scheme with all possible despatch, but it is evident that an abstention from making further deposits of *kachra* on the Flats will not remedy the obstruction caused by the existing deposits. I append Mr. Smith's report in detail for the information of the Corporation. It appears to me that Mr. Smith has shown very clearly from "The Sanitation of Bombay" what Mr. Baldwin Latham's opinion is, or would be, regarding the present crisis and the remedies against a recurrence, and having bacteriological experts and a Government Committee on the spot investigating the outbreak of the plague from various stand-points, I am not sure that any superior or additional advantage would be derived from engaging other experts to visit the city. If, however, the Corporation consider it desirable to proceed in the direction indicated, I think the preferable course would be to engage the services of an eminent Consulting Sanitary Engineer who should be permanently employed as long as required, and visit this city as often as necessary, in order to advise on all points connected with the present and future drainage of the city.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

THE SEWERS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

The following is the report of J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, to the Municipal Commissioner on the Subject of the Plague in Bombay, January 1897.

I do not think that the sewers have had anything to do with the plague, but I have a deep conviction that the filling up of the Flats with kachra in acting upon the flow of subsoil water has had a great influence in that respect. 2—In addition to the filling up of the Flats, we have had now for some years a superabundant, though greatly wasted, water supply without a sufficient corresponding progress in drainage and house connections. 3—In view of this point the following extract from pages 13 and 14 of Mr. Baldwin Latham's "Sanitation of Bombay" becomes particularly interesting :—"In perusing the papers placed before me, I find that attention has been directed by Dr. Cook to the increase of phthisis going on in Bombay and ascribing it to the bringing in of additional water supplies without adequate provision being made for the removal of such waters after use and which consequently tended to produce a state of dampness in the soil, which condition favours the dvelopment of this class of disease. Probably this supposition may be true, but it must be observed that under-ground water channels, if left unobstructed, would carry away such additional water without inconvenience, but it appears to me that the most important channels by which the under-ground water ought to escape have been so blocked as to raise the whole level of these waters in the lowest parts of the district. Under-ground water obeys exactly the same law as water flowing on the surface, and I find that Major Tulloch, R. E., in his reports distinctly pointed out to the authorities that the raising of the low grounds about Bombay would raise the level of the floods over the island. What was then pointed out with reference to surface water is equally applicable to the under-ground waters, and it appears curious that with the filling up of the Flats with kachra, which would have the effect of raising the subsoil water-level (as water always stands higher in the ground than in the open channels by which it escapes), there was an enormous and sudden increase in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. It may only be a coincidence but I that find so great had been the progress made in filling up these Flats in 1880 as to require a reconsideration of the surface drainage project, and at this time the deaths from respiratory diseases increased from 1,974 in 1880, to 3,799 in 1881, and have gone on increasing from the latter year up to the present time. It should be clearly understood that the filling up of low damp ground does not get rid of subsoil water, but only tends to conceal and raise it, and that consequently precautions should always be taken for effectually draining all such grounds before they are filled up."

WATER-LOGGING THE SUBSOIL AND THE RESULTS.

4—It must be remembered that the filling up of the Flats with kachra has been going on ever since that was written very nearly seven years ago and is still continuing, and further that the Tansa water has in the meantime been brought into the City. 5—Mr. Baldwin Latham speaks merely of diseases of the respiratory organs, and perhaps he was wrong in limiting the evil to those diseases, but recent experiences have shown us that plague is associated with affections of those organs, though I am not prepared to say whether such affections predispose to, or are precursors of, attacks of plague or are concomitants thereof. 6—At all events it is very remarkable that the effect which Mr. Baldwin Latham remarks upon (viz., dampness of the soil) is precisely that which we are authoritatively told is conducive to plague. 7—Mr. Baldwin Latham, in writing the paragraph I have quoted, probably had in view simply the retardation of, or obstruction to, the flow of ground-water northwards, and did not apprehend that the filling up of the Flats would be continued seven years longer and reach the excessive height it has now attained. 8—It is evident that water, if obstructed in its flow in its usual direction, may accumulate and rise until it flows in the opposite direction, and that is what I believe has happened in Bombay. The ground-waters flowing to the Flats have been so obstructed that they have risen and the flow has been turned from the Flats towards the city. 9—The increase in the quantity of ground water due to the advent of the water from Tansa—wasted in great part and used in other part without adequate drainage to remove it rapidly and efficiently—required additional facilities for reaching the sea, but instead of its being facilitated it was obstructed in its original free and natural passage towards the north.

BOMBAY SEPTIC FEVER.

10—The probable reversal of flow caused by this obstruction has, it may be assumed, been going on to a certain extent for some years, and may have caused the peculiar fever which has puzzled the Bombay Doctors who have given it, for want of a better appellation, the name of "Bombay Fever." 11—These unfavourable conditions remaining and increasing were capped by the abnormal rainfall last year (1896), abnormally heavy considered with regard to the period during which it fell, a full annual rainfall having been received between the middle of June and the middle of August. Probably, immediately after the rain ceased, the plague began though it was not at first recognized. 12—As the plague began in Mandvi or on the Elphinstone Reclamation it may be objected that that district is too far from the Flats to be affected therefrom, but Mr. Baldwin Latham at page 13 of his book says "all ground-water may move from considerable distances," and he adds "it may affect the health of the inhabitants of large areas, for this water is, as a rule, always moving from the highest to the lowest parts of a district." 13—The accompanying plan marked SA.—79121, which is a copy of the old plan of Bombay of 1672, on which I have marked the "kachra" filling on the Flats and the Mandvi or Elphinstone Reclamation District, shows that there was a channel by which the sea passed from Mandvi to the Flats and, therefore, it is certain that there is no impermeable barrier between the two places. 14—Ground-water, as a rule, always moves from the highest to the lowest parts of a district, because, as a rule, the surface conforms more or less to the configuration of the rocky substratum and this rule of movement holds good especially while the water is held in suspension in the upper parts of the soil before it becomes free water, though afterwards, it follows the slope of the substratum. 15—The longer ground-water stands at a high level, the farther it may travel, in horizontal distance. 16—it cannot be gainsaid that Mandvie is a low lying district. 17—At the end or towards the end of the last rains, the kachra-filling on the Flats must have been heavily saturated (for not a cupful would run off such a surface as it has) and the water was high in the storm water reservoir impeding the flow of ground water in that direction. 18—I trust it will not be imagined I am suggesting that the kachara filling was anything like an impervious obstruction to the flow of ground-water. It was not impervious, but it formed, as Mr. Latham points out, a serious block to the most important channels by which the under-ground water ought to escape (that is towards the north) and raised the whole level of these waters, so that, as I say, they probably flowed in other directions. 19—It is very reasonable to suppose that Saukli Tank might have intercepted waters in their passage towards Mandvi, but that has ceased to be capable of acting as a sink since it was filled up about four years ago. The flow of ground-water from Mandvi towards the sea (that is, the harbour) has undoubtedly been greatly impeded of late years by the construction of quay walls and the retention of water at a high level in the docks.

THE FLATS AND THE INFECTED AIR OF MANDVI.

20—Assuming the ground-water of Mandvi to have been augmented from all the causes I have mentioned, and infected by under-ground water from the Flats, the effect would be to drive (see Mr. Baldwin Latham's Book, page 15) the impure ground-air (rendered more impure by the infection) out of the ground into the habitations of the people, and in fact, into buildings of all kinds. 21—This supports the views of experts who hold that plague comes from the ground and explains how rats living in holes in the ground suffer most acutely. It explains also how grain in godowns may become infected with far-reaching results. 22—Although all the evil which has happended might not occur again unless to the potencies of danger from a large and wasted water supply without adequate sewerage were added a rainfall abnormal in its incidence, yet a remedy should be sought to provide against a possible repetition of the combination of circumstances. 23—As regards that remedy, Mr. Baldwin Latham has not left us in doubt, for, on page 14, in the paragraph which I have quoted, he says that precautions should be taken for effectually "draining" all low grounds before they are filled up, and, at page 22, he says that, to drain low lands successfully, the low-water level of the sea should be brought the greatest possible distance inland. 24—The kachra filling should, therefore, be cut off from the city by a drain or channel at the level of low-water of the sea and in communication therewith 25—I shall be glad to make the necessary surveys if you direct me so to do. 26—I cannot conclude this letter without remarking upon the possible danger of a wholesale filling up of the large tanks of the City, which serve as sinks for the under ground waters. 27—The filling up of Khandia Tank has brought the under ground-waters above the surface, and there is an obnoxious oozing out of water for several days at every spring tide, i.e. twice a month. 28—In Mr. Baldwin Latham's Book, we have the locally formed opinions of a most able sanitary expert, and we cannot, I believe, do better than consult them.

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	2
	Dongri	2	1
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	3	2
	Fanaswadi	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	4	2
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	1	1
	Chaupati	1	2
	Walkeshwar	3	0
	Mahalakshmi	2	2
E	Mazagon	2	3
	Tadwadi	4	1
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	2	2
	Tardeo	2	1
	Byculla	2	3
	First Nagpada	3	3
F	Parel	4	6
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	1	4
G	Mahim	32	13
	Worli	3	2
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	J J Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	9
	Servants' Hospital	0	1
	House of Correction	0	0
	Plague Hospital, Parel	0	3
	Plague Hospital, Grant Road	0	1
	Colaba Plague Hospital	0	1
	Total	86	74
	Total to date	9,284	7,741

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 200.

THE MEAT SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Veterinary-Major Mills has been placed in charge of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, and manages the meat supply of Bombay. In consequence of the fever having extended to the yard of the Slaughter-houses, nearly fifty per cent. of the men left the place, and the Bombay public would have woke one morning to find that there was no mutton or beef for sale in the local markets. But thanks to the management and tact of Dr. Mills, this calamity has not overtaken us. Recently the drivers of the meat-vans distinctly refused to do their work or take meat to Bombay until their wages were increased. Temporarily their demands had to be met, and the wages were increased in order to avoid a strike.

An elaborate report on the subject of the management of affairs in the Slaughter-Houses has been made to the Plague Committee. The General and his colleagues have approved of most of the suggestions. The plague being bad in Bandora the occupants of the sheds in the Slaughter-houses have been kept in strict quarantine. None of them have been allowed to go out, and no outsiders are allowed to associate with them. The articles of food and other things required have been provided for them. The condition of the Slaughter-houses is reported to be satisfactory. Nine attacks and seven deaths have been reported up to date, and the majority of those were imported cases.

The unnecessary alarm created by the report that plague-patients were removed to the Musjid opposite the Slaughter-houses compound can be explained by the fact that a special hospital has been erected near the mosque for the plague-patients, and they can be treated with safety. The quarters for the segregation of suspicious cases have also been located in a place sufficiently distant from the Slaughter-houses.

THE POLICE HOSPITAL.

The work of erecting a special Plague Hospital at Foras Road for the men of the Bombay Police has been vigorously pushed on, and it is expected that the place will be opened for admissions to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. The hospital consists of six large sheds each 30 by 70 feet for patients, and a number of smaller sheds for the accommodation of servants. The quarters in the Northbrook Gardens will also be ready to-morrow, the gardens being closed against the public from to-day.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S WORK.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH LEADERS OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

General Gatacre and his three colleagues on the Commission were at work early on Saturday morning. At eight o'clock, the Commissioner received by appointment a number of prominent Mahomedans with a view to discussing the arrangements proposed for the segregation of the sick of the various sects of that community. The Mahomedans present included : Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Abdoolali Karimbhoy, Tyabali Currimji Barodawalla, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Hakim Mahomed Dayim, Sulleman Abdulwahid, and others. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Dr. Weir, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, were also present. The proceedings took place on the spacious verandah of General Gatacre's bungalow. Mr. F. Graham, of Messrs. Graham and Co., was the spokesman for Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Haji Mahomed Abba, and other members of the deputation to whom the tanneries at Dharavi belong. Dharavi is a small village to the extreme north of the island, between Sion and Mahim, and the mortality amongst the Mahomedan workmen there has been heavy. The proprietors of the tanneries therefore came before the Commission asking that they might fit up at their own expense a hospital for the men, over which the authorities of the Commission would have full supervisory powers. General Gatacre elicited from the tannery owners that they were quite willing for the patients to go to one joint hospital instead of having separate ones for each establishment. He asked whether a one-section hospital of 20 beds would be sufficient, and upon being informed in the affirmative, the Commissioners agreed to allow the arrangement to be carried out. Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel was mentioned as the medical man to be put in charge, and it was decided that the Commissioners should meet the proprietors of the tanneries at Dharavi Post Office at nine o'clock on the following morning to arrange for a site for the hospital.

The more important purpose in view in asking the leading Mahomedans to assemble was to discuss with them the arrangements to be made for the provision of hospitals for the different sects of the community. Various members of the deputation repeated the assurances given to Mr. Vincent on the previous day that they were willing to provide hospitals in the Mohallas or Mahomedan quarters for the treatment of plague to be equipped to the satisfaction of Government Medical officers. A discussion of the details occupied a considerable time. General Gatacre and Mr. James both pointed out the desirability of not having too many small hospitals. General Gatacre said that they knew there were difficulties in the way of getting people of different sects into one hospital, but that could be overcome by having separate wards. He hoped they would do their best to get the people to take a common sense view of the matter. It was the object of the Commissioners to centralise the hospitals as far as possible so as not to put the gentlemen who had come forward as they had kindly done to any greater expense than was absolutely necessary. What they desired was to save expense and secure efficiency, and this could not be done if there were a very large number of smaller hospitals.

During the discussion Mr. Kur was asked what sect he represented, and he promptly replied "all." He said that for a fortnight he had been doing his best to persuade the different sections of the community to agree to go to hospital, and his scheme was for a number of hospitals to which all the Mahomedans could go. Mr. Vincent pointed out that most of the sects were specially represented there and had tangible schemes in view.

Mr. James then proceeded to take the names of the leaders of the various sects who proposed to undertake the responsibility of equipping and maintaining the hospitals. Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahid, as representing the Kutchi Memons, agreed to equip a hospital at Jackeria Musjid Street, and a segregation house at Oomoo Sulleman Mussafarkhana, Frere Road. On behalf of the Halli Memons, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha had already made arrangements for the sick to be treated in Kolsa Mohalla Jamat, and the houses set apart for hospital accommodation and for segregation were approved by the Commissioners, the other day, after a careful inspection.

Another hospital for the same community was arranged for at the Rangari Mohalla Jamat, in Abdul Rehman Street, by Mr. Hajee Cassum Jussub, and a third one is fitted up at Memon Mohalla Street, Mr. Dada Mea Rahimtoola and Mr. Oomer Jumal being the citizens responsible. For the Bohrah community, Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy agreed to had over his sanitarium at Churney Road. His son stated that the community did not much exceed 5,000 at the present time in Bombay, and that the house set apart for the plague-stricken members of it would be quite large enough. He intimated that there would be no difficulty in getting all sections of the community to go there. For the Kokanis and the Covams the names of Mr. Budrudin Kur, Mr. Oomer Mir Atshkhan, and Mr. Shiarfudin Catare and others were given, and it was understood that the hospital would be in Bapu Hajam Street. One hospital for the Khatree Mahomedans was proposed to be erected, Messrs. Khatree Isa Ali, Ebrahim Oosman, and Budrudin A. Kur being responsible for the same. For the accommodation of the Negroes, Mulherries, Konknies and Dakhnies, of the Dongree District, a hospital would be provided ed in Chatrey Sarang Street, the names of Messrs. Mahomed Mea Sharfudin Khalil and Budrudin A. Kur being proposed for the same. For the whole district of Nagpada, comprising about fourteen streets, a hospital would be erected, the names mentioned being Messrs. Ahmed Sahib Dalvi and Kur. It was remarked that no provision had been made for the Jhulaies whom Mr. Vincent described as a very poor and troublesome community. It was arranged that Mr. Vincent and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali should select a site for a hospital for this community in Ripon Road on the following morning, the hospital to contain 40 beds. It was understood that poor Mahomedans living in a district, where the great majority of the people belonged to another section of the faith, would be admitted into the nearest Mahomedan hospital if so desired, irrespective of sect. Other arrangements were also made which are described on the official report given below.

The official report of the proceedings states:—The Plague Committee as under, General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, Surg-Major Dimmock, and Mr. James, assembled at the Plague Committee office, at 8 a.m., to meet the heads of all the influential Mahomedan communities, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Sardar Mr. Abdul Ali, and Surg-Lt-Col. Weir being also present. A committee appointed by owners of Dharavi Tanneries, accompanied by Mr. Graham, attended with proposals to erect a hospital for the workmen at the tanneries. Mr. Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy had also made similar proposal on behalf of the Borah community. These gentlemen agreed to amalgamate their schemes and erect a two-section hospital to be used by both parties, Dr. Rajab Ali Visram Patel to be in medical charge and a convalescent home to be erected. The whole cost of building the hospital and equipping it to be borne by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and the owners of the Dharvi Tanneries conjointly. The community to find a compounder and ward services.

The Committee agreed to meet Mr. Haji Mahomed Abba and Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, to select and approve of the site.

Kutchi Memons.—Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahid, on behalf of the Kutchi Memons, agreed to equip and find a hospital in Jackeria Musjd street, the site to be visited and approved by hte Committee (Assistant Secretary to write and make an appointment).

Halli Memons.—Khan Bahadur Haji Cassim Mitha agreed to equip a hospital and segregation quarter for the community in the Khoja Mohalla Jamat. Correspondence has already passed with reference to this, and the Committee have visited and approved of the site, and the premises are being put into sanitary condition before admitting patients.

Haji Kassum Jussub has agreed to equip a hospital in the Jamat Khana, Abdul Rahaman street, for the district known as the Rangari Mohalla Jamat. The segregation quarters are to be in the same Masufal Khana close to Grant Road Bridge.

Dada Mir Rahimtula Haji Umar Jamal agreed to equip a hospital in Memon Mohalla Street for the Halli Memon Jamat. The Committee to visit and approve of the site (Assistant Secretary to arrange appointment).

Borah Community.—Adamji Peerbhoy agreed to hand over his Sanitarium opposite Churni Road Gardens for a hospital and segregation house. There are three buildings in connection with the same which can be distributed as required for segregation and hospital purposes.

Konkanis and Covaries Community.—The following gentlemen agreed to establish and equip a hospital and segregation quarter, the site of which is to be fixed in Bapu Hajam Street, Bhendi Bazar:—Messrs Abdulla Kur, Oomer Mir Abas Khan, Sharifudin Catare, Shahbudin Hamkai, Karumbudin Palobar, and Mulji Habptulla.

Imam Mohalla Ketri Jamat.—Messrs. Haji Ibrahim Usman and Katri Isali agreed to find and equip a hospital and segregation quarters in Pydhowni Bapu Khote Street.

Port Trust Estate.—Mr. Dossa Sa agree to find and equip a hospital on the Port Trust Estate. The site to be fixed and approved by the Committee.

Jhullais Community.—As regards Jhullais community the Police Commissioner desired that a hospital be erected on any open space near Ripon Road of which he will approve. The Committee to build and equip this hospital, and the Police Commissioner agreed to arrange through the Sardar that it be occupied by the Jhulai community. The Committee will inspect the site to-morrow, while on inspection.

Bengali and Konkani Community.—Mr. Abdulla Kur agreed to find and equip a hospital for this community in Chatri Sarang Street, Dongri, the site to be selected and approved by the Committee.

Nagpada.—Mr. Ahmad Sahib Dolai and Mr. Abdulla Kur agreed to find and equip a hospital for the Nagpada district. The committee to select and approve site.

The Committee after disposing of the Mahomedan committee received a deputation from the Banya community, who came on behalf of Mr. Vassanji Tricumjee, J. P., Mandvi Bunder, and represented the community of the Kutchi Dussa Oswal Bunyas. The gentlemen agreed to find and equip a hospital for their own small community of 2,000 people in Clive Road, near Musjid Bunder Station, and will appoint their own doctor. The Committee will inspect premises and approve.

THE COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION.

The Plague Committee started on an inspection tour early yesterday morning until late in the afternoon, selecting sites for hospitals. They met Dr. Mills at Bandora Causeway in connection with the Bandora Slaughter-houses, and went over to approve of the site selected by owners of tanneries at Dharavi for the hospital for the use of their employes.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY SEGREGATION.

A mass meeting of all the sections of the Mahomedan community was held, on Saturday night, at Mussafarabad, Grant Road, under the presidency of Kazi Ismail Meheri, the Kazee of Bombay, to consider the compulsory segregation and house-to-house visitation now to be enforced by the Plague Committee appointed by Government. The hall was packed by Mahomedans, numbering two to three thousand, and the proceedings were conducted in Urdu. Amongst those present were: Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Messrs. Oomer Jamali, Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, Mahomed Hoosein Mukba, Hakim Mahomed Dyam, Hakim Mahomed Shah Kadri, Moulvi Mahomed Seedick, Shaik Abdul Kader, Haji Abdul Sattar, Oosman Haji Mahomed, Haji Muckay Haji Abubukker, Haji Abdulla Noormahomed Sulleman, Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed, and others. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that the Mahomedans were amongst the most loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and were always ready and willing to obey all orders of whatsoever kind coming from the Government. In the present instance, they were heartily ready to obey the orders that had been issued by the Plague Committee, but as a needy child went to the mother to tell its grievances, they were approaching the gracious Government to get their present grievances redressed. The first thing they were inclined to submit to the Government for their consideration was the question of compulsory segregation of the sick of the Mahomedan community. It was not so much for men that they had been complaining of, but as regarded the women of the community. The women of all castes in India, as a rule, were much more modest than those of western countries, and amongst them the Mahomedan women were foremost. The *Gowshah* system was peculiar to this community. It was so strictly carried out by the Mahomedan women that he (the chairman) thought they loved their husbands more staunchly than the Hindu women, who used to undergo "suttee" on the death of their husbands. If, therefore, any such compulsory segregation was carried out, and though they would not offer any resistance, it was possible, in the excitement, something serious might happen. From the religious point of view, the chairman proceeded, their women were strictly enjoined to remain in the house, particularly when a husband was dead, wherever she might be, she had been ordered by the Koran to go at once into seclusion, i.e. "Iddat," and not to see any one for a period of four months and five days. Now, imagine, said the president, what would be the feelings of the community if a woman, whose husband had died, and who had been therefore strictly enjoined by her religion not to venture out of the house, was dragged away from her home? It was not only the case of a wife being separated from her husband, but also of the children, who would be torn away from the parents. Eastern hearts were much softer than those of Western people, and they loved their children much more than the Europeans did. The president then moved that a petition be sent to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to extend sympathy to the Mahomedan women with regard to the compulsory segregation and to make some concession in favour of them.

The proposition being duly seconded, Mr. Oomer Jamal, in support of it, explained to the meeting the advantages of sending the sick to the hospital. He described his recent visit to the Parel Government House Hospital, and said that the Government was so kind as to provide food and other accommodations for the relatives of the patients in the hospital. Every kind of facility had been given to the relatives of the patients. However, he agreed with the president when he said that some concessions should be made with regard to the women of their community. Mr. Oomer Jamal suggested a modification to the proposition moved by the chairman to the effect that the petition be forwarded to the Plague Commission for their consideration, instead of sending it direct to the Government.

The chairman was ready and willing to accept the suggestion made by Mr. Oomar Jamal, but the meeting disagreed, and insisted upon sending the petition to Government.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at law, effected a compromise by suggesting that the petition be sent to the chairman of the Plague Committtee and also to the Government.

Several speakers having addressed the meeting, the proposition as amended by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry it out.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

A representative meeting of the Mahomedans of the Nagpada district was held, on Saturday night, at the Chowki Moholla Mosque, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur being called to the chair. Mr. Kur addressed the meeting at great length, and convinced them that H. E. Lord Sandhurst was reluctantly obliged to take the course which he had taken by the issue of the Government notification, and that the Mahomedans had no other alternative but to submit to his Excellency's orders. The following streets were represented in the meeting:—(1) Teli Moholla, (2) Temkar Street, (3) Huzaria Street, (4) Chowki Moholla, (5) Khandia Street, (6) Surti Moholla, (7) Pir Khan Lane, (8) Kazipura, (9) Khoja Street, (10) Dakhni Moholla, (11) Doctor Street, (12) Pakhmodia Street, (13) Belasis Road, (14) Chimna Butcher Street and Mutton Street.

It was eventually resolved to open a Mahomedan Hospital for this area under Mahomedan control and to raise a subscription to defray its expenses. The area of the abovementioned streets contains about twenty-five thousand Mahomedans.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

During the forty-eight hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, fifteen patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, thirteen died, and five were discharged cured, leaving eighty-eight patients under treatment. Into the Hindu Hospital there were admitted nine patients, eleven died, four were discharged cured, and twenty-four remain under treatment. Four admissions were made into the Parsee Hospital, four died, and one was discharged cured, leaving twenty-three under treatment. Two more patients were admitted into the Port Trust Hospital, two died, leaving two patients under treatment. Six patients were registered at the Bapty Road Hospital, five died, and sixteen remain under treatment. There were three patients under treatment in the Khoja Hospital, there being no fresh admissions. From 7 a.m. 12th March to 7 a. m. 13th March, 5 men were admitted into the Hindu Fever Hospital, 3 died, 3 were discharged cured, and 22 are under treatment.

THE GRANT ROAD CEMETERY.

With reference to the closing of the Grant Road cemetery, it is stated that a quarter of its area still remains unutilized, and is capable of accommodating four hundred bodies. For the last few days a Municipal officer has been posted at the cemetery to see that old graves are not dug up, and that the new ones are excavated six feet deep and properly filled in.

THE GERMAN EXPERT IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Cuffey, the German expert, sent out to India by his Majesty the Emperor William, called on Major Mills, Principal of the Veterinary College, and requested him to kindly arrange for a supply of animals for him for the purpose of studying plague poison. He intends making experiments upon animals of all sorts. Major Mills has promised to make the necessary arrangements, and we understand that he has applied to Government for permission to occupy a piece of ground in the compound of Government House, Parel, for the investigations of the scientist.

ANOTHER PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST PLAGUE.

Dr. R. N. Khory, who lately returned from England, has prepared a prophylactic medicine against the plague, a quantity of which he placed at a native newspaper office for free distribution. The pressure of applicants was immense. About 300 persons were given the medicine free, while the rest were sent back disappointed owing to the limited quantity of medicine that was available. It has now been arranged to dispense the mixture to those who are willing to drink it on the spot, or those who give an assurance that it will be used only for the female members of their families.

TRAVELLING FURTHER AFIELD.

A second case of local plague has occurred at Rohri.

A case of plague (third-class passenger) was taken out of the train at Sher Shah, a few days ago and removed to the segregation shed. This is the first case detected in the Multan district. It is believed that over two thousand persons have come from Bombay, Karachi, and Sukkur, and taken refuge in the city of Multan within the last month or so.

In the first day's visitation of the Justices in No. 10 district—Parel, Worli, Mahim and Sion—thirty-three cases of plague were discovered and the patients removed to the hospital without any difficulty. Half these cases would not have been heard of or taken to hospital but for the house-to-house visitation.

In five other districts the hospitals are nearly ready, and the Justices will be invited to begin their rounds there in a day or two.

The hospital at Bandora Causeway and Worli will be ready for occupation on Wednesday.

Miss Mackintosh, the famous Hongkong nurse, who did such good work during the outbreak of plague at Hongkong, and who was at home on a year's leave expiring in September next, volunteered for duty in Bombay. She was sent out by the Secretary of State, and yesterday reported herself for duty to the Plague Committee. Miss Mackintosh will probably be entrusted with the general superintendence of the nursing in the Plague Hospital.

Miss Hughes, a lady in Rangoon, who is desirous of helping to nurse plague patients, has volunteered for the task. General Gatacre has telegraphed to her accepting her offer. She will nurse under the Clare Road sisters.

Three houses at Chinchpooghly were opened on Friday morning by the Municipal authorities with the assistance of the police, for the purpose of lime-washing them internally.

903 persons left Bombay on Saturday morning by sea for their native places, while 460 passengers arrived from Karachi by the steam-ship Kola.

About 300 shops and 560 private houses are still closed in Dharavi, Mahim and Worli sections, which are now the chief centres of the disease.

Policeman No. 1385, attached to D Division, died of the malady on Saturday; while policeman No. 53, doing duty in E Division, and his wife, were attacked with the disease on the same day, and were removed from their residence at Mazagon to the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road.

THE PILGRIMS AT NASSICK.

Inspector Wilson, of the Bombay Police, returned here on Saturday morning from the Pilgrim Camp at Nasick in company of twenty men of the Armed Police, and reported himself to the Commissioner of Police. There are at present in the camp twenty-nine male and three female pilgrims. One of the women belonging to the first batch of pilgrims gave birth to a child in the camp, and she has to be detained there. One of the male pilgrims who had been attacked with small pox died on Friday. The camp is now guarded by the Nassick police.

QUARANTINE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

A correspondent at Baroda writes that a Kharwa, who arrived from Bombay, about eight days ago, having died in Baroda, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Dinshah Ardasir, and several medical men went to the man's residence. The whole street was cleaned and lime-washed, and bon-fires were made in the street, precautions being taken against fire by keeping two engines ready for an emergency. It has now been decided to impose a quarantine of eight days at Baroda. Rs. 5,000 have been granted for the erection of sheds, and arrangements are being made for the appointment of a special health officer.

Quarantine for eight days has also been imposed at Ahmednagar since Wednesday last on all railway passengers arriving at the station.

THE VIEWS OF THE EGYPTIAN SPECIALISTS.

His Excellency Rogers Pasha is very hopeful, says a Cairo paper, that Egypt will be able to effectually combat the outbreak of the disease now prevailing in Bombay. A fact which struck Rogers Pasha very forcibly when in Bombay, which he had not visited for eighteen years, was the extraordinary advance that had been made in public works in the city, the water-supply and scheme of drainage being perfect both in conception and in execution so far as it has gone. In these respects, Bombay is a standing reproach to Cairo, and gives the lie to the oft repeated dictum that sanitation, according to advanced European ideas, is out of the question in Oriental cities.

A "JUSSON" AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Parsees residing at Santa Cruz held a grand "Jusson" ceremony, yesterday, for the disappearance of the plague, in the bungalow of Mr. Burjorji Cursetjee Pavri, under the superintendence of Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee Rogers. The ceremony was performed, in the presence of the assembled Parsees, by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, of Bombay, who also delivered an instructive discourse suited to the occasion.

THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT AHMEDABAD.

The number of sufferers admitted into the plague hospital at Ahmedabad, says a correspondenent, amounts up to date to 101 persons, 59 of whom died, 34 were cured, while 8 are still under treatment.

SUPPRESSING THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

The measures for suppressing and preventing the spread of the plague in Poona, which were alluded to by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, in his speech at the Collector's Office, on Monday afternoon, and which the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the day following prepared us to expect very shortly, began on Saturday morning in the city. The troops were on the day previous (Friday) marched down to the special camp which had been pitched for them upon the open piece of ground near Parbatti, and everything was got in readiness for an immediate start on the following morning. The part to be dealt with on the first day was sketched out and divided into a number of sections to each of which a certain number of soldiers under an officer was allotted. These were the main features of the scheme.

At an early hour this morning the work began. The soldiers were given a good chota hazriand then marched to the place appointed for the general assembly. The section to be searched being Sukerwar Peit the rendezvous was set down as the old city jail near the City Magistrate's office. By six o'clock the following were on the ground:—Captain Murphy, with a company of the Royal Irish Rifles, Mr. Cummings, with a company of the Durham Light Infantry, and Capt. Hussey, with 40 men, consisting of sections of 8 men and 2 N.-C. offices drawn from each of the R. H. A. and R. A. batteries. A picket of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers did duty under the command of Mr. Melville, while the fumigating party was made up of men from the 28th Bombay Pioneers. The segregation guard was in charge of Mr. Owen Lewis, of the 14th Bombay Infantry and a Cavalry patrol consisting of a Squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was commanded by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Molloy, of the Durham Light Infantry, acted in the capacity of General Intelligence Officer. Major Paget assisted by Mr. Dias of the same regiment having military charge of the troops on duty. This, more or less, completed the list of those military officers on duty.

In addition to the military there were also present: Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., chief special plague officer, Lt-Colonel C. R. Phillips, Commanding 19th Bombay Infantry, Surg.-Captain W. W. O. Beveridge, Surg.-Captain Lloyd Jones, and the gentlemen who had volunteered to act as interpreters, some sixteen in number, including Rao Bahadoor G. G. Gokhale, Honorary Magistrate, Rao Bahadoor V. N. Bhide, Honorary Magistrate, Sayid Moulvi Srajjudin, Sirdar Kupuswamy Moodliar, Nawab Abdul Feros Khan, Mr. B. R. Matu, and others. The ladies who had volunteered their services for the work of inspection were: Miss Dr Bernard, Miss Bernard, Mrs. R. M. Goodall, Miss Croley, Miss Dis, L. M. and S., N., and another native lady.

The orders issued to the troops whose duty it was to carry out the work of inspection were very strict. Everyone was to go unarmed; the greatest consideration was to be shown the people, especially the women of the household, and where practicable the lady inspector only should enter apartments in which women were known to be. But where opposition was offered to entry into any particular room the military had the power to force an entrance and subject it to a thorough search. The natives were to be treated with as much gentleness as possible.

At a little after 6-30 a.m. the European soldiers were told off in parties of threes to certain localities to commence the inspection of the houses. The Royal Irish Rifles under Captain Murphy were allotted that part of Sukerwar Peith which lies to the west of the old jail; the Durham Light Infantry, under Mr. Cummings, divided the quarter east of the same place; while the R. H. A. and R. A. in charge of Captain Hussey took over the task of examining the north-western portion of the same locality, working downward to come into touch with Captain Murphy's men. Parties of the 28th Bombay Infantry followed each section with lime-wash and disinfectants, the general charge of these things being with Mr. Cooper, specially sent up from Bombay, and a picket of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers consisting of two or three men each was stationed at every point being searched. In the meantime to guard against any possible breach of the peace the Cavalry patrolled the streets, going in small bodies from one place to another to see that nothing untoward was occurring.

The soldiers entered house after house in regular order. Every creek and corner from foundation to roof was looked into before another was undertaken. Some of the places entered were dark, foul dens in which in order to see the outline of things against which the examiners were bruising their shins it was necessary to strike a light and hold it up high. Even then the light was often insufficient to penetrate the far corners, and one had to go up to them in order to be sure the final wall was reached. As to the large buildings, so many and varied were the narrow staircases and small dark rooms leading one into another that they seemed well suited to the perpetration of uncanny deeds the knowledge of which never could hope to penetrate to the ears of the outside world.

A large number of doors were according to expectation locked and barred, the owners having of course gone to their native country. In a house that appeared to possess nothing and had a tenantless look about it, on the door being threatened and the lock immediately being unfastened, a lean, withered figure disclosed itself lying singly concealed on a charpoy at the furthest corner. A inquiry as to the man's condition elicited the announcement that he was not sick, but only very old. The search was notwithstanding a very successful one. Some ten or a dozen persons more or less were found sick and removed in the ambulance cars to the Plague Hospital, while the others were sent away to the segregation camp. The services of the lime-washers were then requisitioned, and the house had its mud floor turned up and the walls washed clean. Infected bedding and such like articles were at the same time carried on the pavement and made a bon-fire of according to the usual method. It must be borne in mind that all the aforesaid cases were taken from only one ward of the city, that is, Sukerwar Peith, and this part, too, had not been completed when the day's work was done.

The City Municipal office returns, for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	0	
Local	31	
Peths.		
Nana's	5	3
Rastia	5	3
Kasba	4	4
Shanwar	1	1
Rawiwar	2	1
Ganesh	3	2
Bhowani	1	1
Budwar	2	1
Sukerwar	6	5
Narayan	1	1
Gunj	1	1
Sadasev	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Total	31	23
Total up to date	585	499

The total mortality from all causes 69.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following result:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	0	
Local	0	
Plague Hospital	9	5
Total up to date	371	326

No New Cases.

As far as can be ascertained there appear to have been no fresh cases of plague discovered within Cantonment limits yesterday.

Chimnabai Gunajee and Bhima Yessoo, Marathas who were sent to the plague hospital from the City on the 5th and 6th February, having recovered were discharged on Friday morning.

Seventy-six cases remained under treatment.—*Herald.*

THANA.

A correspondent writing on Saturday, says:—Bachoo Bai, wife of Mr. Edaljee Shapoorjee Shroff, who is in the Parsee segregation hospital, in Mahomedkhan's garden, near the Makhmalee Tank (west of the town) is now recovering from an attack of the bubonic plague. She is under the treatment of a Parsee Hakim of Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee Jamshedjee Antia, Europe merchant, has collected Rs.700 for the use of the hospital as subscriptions from his co-religionists of Thana, and he has also received Rs. 500 from Sir Dinsha Manekjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 200 from the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C I.E., Rs. 200 from Bai Motlibai Saheb and Rs. 125 from Khan Bahadur K. R. Thanawalla, Diwan of Ratlam, for the expenses and maintenance of the Parsee segregation hospital at Thana. Mr. Antia, head clerk, Commissioner, N. D., has been appointed a Mamlatdar and especially invested with Second Class Magisterial Powers in connection with the bubonic plague in the Thana District. There were 26 plague cases and 8 deaths during the current week. The total number of plague cases is 76 and 39 deaths. There are now 27 plague patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital. The hospital is visited by the members of the plague committee, especially by Mr. K. V. Fudkay, editor *Arnodaya*, and Mr. Saligram Vakil. The camp of Mr. Leggett, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana for plague work, is at Dhanoo at present.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE OF A DADAR RESIDENT.

Mr. C. D. Nunes of Dadar, died at the Government House Hospital the other day after being an inmate for two days. General Gatacre specially invited Dr. Yersin to visit the patient. Although Dr. Yersin acceded to the request, and after examining the patient, he pronounced the case too far advanced. Notwithstanding this he consented to perform the operation of inoculation. After the injection of the serum there was a decided improvement in his condition and hopes were entertained of recovery. Two days later the deceased grew worse. The skill and attention of the Medical Staff as well as the [illegible] careful nursing of the Sisters of St. Joseph [illegible] peacefully expired. His remains were consigned the next morning to the cemetery of the church of N.S. de Salvacao. The late Mr. Nunes, writes a correspondent, began his career at an early age as a junior clerk in a Government office, he then obtained an appointment in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Leaving that office he joined the Joint Stock Bank as an accountant, thereafter he served as a personal clerk to Sir Joseph Arnold of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and availed himself of opportunities to study law. On retiring from the Bench, Sir Joseph Arnold presented him with a valuable set of law-books and wished him to continue his studies. He was subsequently employed in the office of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit as a manager of his estates for 17 years. As an estate broker and general agent he was well-known to people of every creed. He devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine, and many persons even from distant parts resorted to him for relief. For the past two months he had been busily engaged in attending upon the plague-stricken, but unfortunately both he and his wife fell victims to the dire epidemic; his two children were also attacked, but are improving under the treatment of Dr. Yersin, and the Parel Staff. Mr. Nunes took a keen interest in the Abkari and the Dadur Ratepayers' Association, and was much respected and loved by his co-parishioners. In parish affairs he sought to have a certain portion of the church funds applied towards the support and relief of the poor and other benevolent purposes, with which he had much sympathy.

KARACHI.

KARACHI, 10th March.

The principal Mahomedan shopkeepers have formed a camp four miles out where they will live with their families, coming into Karachi daily for their work. The spread of the plague has induced this step. Mr. Cumming, Supervisor of the Sarai quarter, states that the plague is increasing there.

The returns for the 9th instant show 47 new cases and 29 deaths. The Lyari quarter is still the worst.

Dr. Yersin's serum has been wired for. Former residents of infected quarters have applied for permission to re-occupy their houses, and permission has been granted on condition that the people stay in quarantine for ten days and that the houses are certified as cleansed and disinfected.

11th March.

The plague returns for the 10th instant show 52 new cases and 31 deaths. The Lyari quarters still heads the list.

Two cases occurred in the Sadar to-day; one died, and the other, a Goa Christian, was sent for treatment to the Civil Hospital. A plague case was detected in Mr. Currie's house in the Civil Lines and the servant expired soon after admission to the Civil Hospital. This is the first case among Saheb's servants. Attempts are being made to send all plague cases for treatment to hospitals. Huts are being placed at the disposal of private practitioners for people disliking public hospitals. Hospital treatment is causing a panic and the Bagdadi police lines are being converted into a plague hospital for the Lyari quarter under Dr. Borradaile's charge. The hide godowns at Karachi, with certain alterations are to be used as police lines. About 400 new segregation huts are being constructed for the trans-Lyari district and as people return to the cleansed houses fresh batches will be sent to the segregation huts.

DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Last night Luxmi a Moochi, residing in Lower Damaun, died of bubonic fever. Bhiki, wife of Nania barber, also died of the same disease. A labourer by name Lachia Keshow, who was employed to burn the infected houses died this morning. A female labourer of the "Doobla" caste was found in the fields in Manekji Shet's Wadi suffering from bubonic fever and sent to Marwar. This morning a number of dead rats were found near a warehouse containing paddy belonging to Mr. Drogines Mascarenhas situate in Vania Vad, and this place being close to the street where several deaths recently occurred, great precautions are taken to prevent the approach of the disease ominously indicated by the appearance of dead rats. The six doctors specially deputed are carrying out house-to-house visitation.

A PROTEST FROM BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will not fail to give publicity to the following matters in the interest of the people here, who have got imposed upon them a very unusual and stringent measure in the shape of quarantine on all arrivals from stations south of Broach. This is the action of the Collector who thought it to be the best measure possible to protect us from the plague. We wish, however, that the execution of the measure had been entrusted to capable hands, who know the habits and customs of the people here. It is put into force by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Major Mistry, and the vice-president of the Municipality, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., the other members of the Plague Committee being figure heads only. The Rao Bahadur knows what the effect of stringent measures is on our population, and he knows what would be the disastrous result on the local trade of having no modification whatever of the rules. He is therefore in favour of allowing those who can produce medical certificates signed by properly qualified medical men to pass into the town without any objection. And this is of the utmost necessity at this time, when so many cotton brokers have daily to go to and from Surat and Ankleshwar. Not so Dr. Mistry, who thinks he alone is the properly qualified medical authority, and his certificates only should pass the muster. Thus there is a tussle, and the trade suffers, and so do the people. I write to you, sir, in the belief that the authorities after ascertaining the feelings of the people, will try to reduce much as possible the stringency of this measure, which has excited the people very much, and not contribute to a precipitation of matters. The Mahomedans also feel much on the subject, and I hear a numerously signed petition is shortly to go to the Collector about it. It is he alone who can do something in the matter. Another calamity that has befallen our ancient town is the frequency of fires of late. Some of them having taken place in the narrowest of streets possible, the big Municipal fire pumps were useless. What I would, therefore, ask by this letter is to draw its attention to these two subjects—very momentous at present—quarantine and fire, instead of spending energy and wasting a "cascade of conversation" on other matters.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, March 9. A. M. D.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One wishes the correspondents of the Bombay Gujarati dailies from these parts threw a little more correctness into the reports they furnish about the plague. Perhaps they do not realise the mischief they are doing by sending in things which are very mostly fibs. They have not hesitated to kill the civil hospital assistant here through the plague, and appoint someone else also to act for him, when in fact that gentleman is still attending to his duties. Of a piece with the above is the statement that dead rats were found in the house of some Parsi gentleman here, and a panic had ensued amongst the people. The real fact is that by God's grace till now we have had no dead rats, and no local plague cases. The mischief lies in the publication of such false news, adding to the very panic-mongering which you are bent upon discouraging and allaying. What with white-washing and what with the exertions of the increased staff of sweepers the town is very clean and trim. The local Municipality is doing all that can be expected from a district body. We have further protected overselves by imposing a week's quarantine on all arrivals from the Surat side. But the remedy is worse than the disease. The miseries of the unfortunate people who are detained in quarantine are no less than those of the Hajis at Kamran, minus perhaps the situation of the quarantine station. I have it from one, who went through it, that during the time he was detained he had scarcely anything to eat but "the wind." What the people object to most is the complete absence of any comfort;—no cooking pots, no supplies, no food, and with all that, no communication with the town. No separate arrangements are made for the different castes, and Hindus and Mahomedans are huddled together. There are a hundred minor objections not fit for publication in the columns of a newspaper, but which can be remedied by sympathetic action, which I hope, our Collector Mr. Candy, will not fail to take. The outcry against the so-called Plague Hospital is equally loud. Till yesterday it was no more or no less than a cattle pound, nor has its transformation into a hospital taken away its former malodours. You will admit, sir, that it is not a tempting place for a sick man to move into.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, March 10. K.

PLAGUE AT BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to ventilate through the columns of your valuable paper the grievances of the Bassein people with respect to medical aid at this time. You, sir, must have been aware that Papdi, a suburb of Bassein, has already been the scene of wholesale ravages of this most unwelcome plague. At a time like the present proper medical aid is, I regret to say, deplorably lacking here. The authorities have been straining every nerve to place medical aid within easy reach of every place, and yet unfortunate Bassein, a thickly-populated, historical town, has it not. The very mention of a bubonic case unnerves us. I am informed that the people here held a meeting very recently to make a representation of their grievances to the authorities, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Collector among others. The people of Bassein are a sensible energetic public, keenly alive to their legitimate wants. In the annals of its history, ever since Bassein came under British rule, this is the only instance in which the popular voice was raised by way of protest against a local medical officer. This fact ought to be sufficient to warrant [illegible] medical aid.—Yours, &c.,

A DISINTERESTED ON-LOOKER.

Bassein, March 8.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 14th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates D.	Latest Dates H.	Latest Dates M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	13	12	0 p.m.	8	31
Teheran	14	12	6 a.m.	..	54
Suez	14	1	30 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 14th March, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	32	..	7
„ Karachi	...	10	..	1
„ Madras	...	6	..	1

AN impression has for some time been abroad that something has gone wrong with the Periyar Dam and that it is leaking badly. This, we learn, says the *Madras Mail*, is not the case. It has been said by perhaps the best authority in India to be the tightest dam he ever saw. It has also been rumoured that the tunnel has gone wrong. The fact is the sluice-gate has jammed in its bearings, and that is all. As the water runs about 20 miles an hour it is difficult to set this right at once. The lake has now nearly reached its dry weather level and the gate will be moved next month and eventually a new Stoney's shutter will be substituted. Meanwhile, as the water has to go that way anyhow, it does not much matter that the gate will not go down, for it is not wanted to go down. As to the irrigation works in the plains, these are now going on, as well as can be expected. This year nearly 50,000 acres have been irrigated, which is more than the forecast, and a large quantity of land that used to be 2nd or 3rd or 4th class is now 1st class, with a corresponding increase in revenue. The irrigation of new land must of course progress slowly, for reasons perfectly well understood, but too long to enter into here.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. L. ROBERTS, 1st B. L., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Meerut District.

LIEUTENANT E. F. ANNAND, 22nd Bombay Infantry, resigns his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, and is posted temporarily to the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots.

THE following appointments have been made:—7th B. C.—Major A Mac W. Renney, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Watts, retired. Major F. G. Pollock, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain J. S. Parsons and H. A. Merewether, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Captain H. S. Alexander, Squadron Officer, to be Sqadron Commander sub pro tem: 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation. 9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, from 5th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Darley, seconded. 31st M. I.—Lieutenant A. B. Murray, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Geoghegan, vacated. 11th B. I.—Lieutenant F. A. Andrew, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, vice Tytler, vacated. 27th P. I.—Lieutenant G. H. Bell, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, vice Robinson, vacated. 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenants W. R. Brakspear and C. S. Eastmead, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., accompanied by Colonel Henry, D. A. G., and Major Bewicke Copley, Assistant Military Secretary, arrived at Lansdowne, on Wednesday, the 3rd March, travelling by the new railway from Najibabad to Kohdwar and thence riding up hill about 19 miles to Lansdowne; on the evening of his arrival, the Lieutenant-General and staff dined with the officers, 39th Garhwal Rifles. On Thursday, Sir Baker inspected the line, &c., of the 2-3rd and 9th Gurkhas, and on Friday, the troops, some 2,200 strong, paraded in review order, under Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, for inspection by the Lieutenant-General, who was much pleased with the manner in which they manœuvred on such confined ground. On the evenings of Thursday and Friday, Sir Baker dined with Lieutenant-Colonel Wheatley and officers, 2-3rd Gurkhas, and Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse and officers, 9th Gurkha. During their visit the Lieutenant General and Colonel Henry were the guests of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. C. Graves, leaving Lansdowne on Saturday, the 6th instant, for Dehra.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'s Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 24, is thus summarised:—The past fortnight has been characterized by a moderate amount of transactions, on account of speculators not coming so very much forward as on the previous occasion to increase their holdings. Prices, however, have not only been well kept up, but there has also been a rise of dol. ½ to dols. 2 in eligible spinnings, taken up at the advance to fulfil immediate requirements. The advance has been most experienced in superior threads of Nos. 10 and 16—fully dols. 2 higher rates having been realized for very many of them under a comparative paucity of stocks. Considering the present juncture of the partial stoppage of several mills in Bombay, No. 20 should have experienced the highest advance, but, as it has been its rates, in the first place, have been considered high enough—an exceptionally superior spinning, viz., Victoria 'Camel' No. 20 having realized dols. 110, being a rate equal to the present average one of English Nos. 22 and 24, and other superior threads realizing dols. 100 to 104; and, secondly, some Japanese No. 20 have been placed to the extent of 600 bales in the market at such figures as dols. 95½ to 96½ to admit of a further rise in several Indian threads of medium grades. With all that, values realized, irrespective of exchange, have generally been very fair, only regular purchasers, as well as speculators, now entertain the opinion, that the curtailment of arrivals owing to the stoppage of the mills will be of very short duration, and that it will also not go so very low as at first thought of and for the moment believed under the inspiration of one or two large speculative holders. The volume of business, consequently, has been rather circumscribed, purchasers having given more attention to realize their holdings at present rates, and, therefore, total sales from first hands only amount to 6,500 bales made up of

1,500 bales	of No.	20	sold at dols.	92 1-2	to dols.	104 and dols. 110
700	„ „ „	16	„ „	85 1-2	to „	95
1,100	„ „ „	12	„ „	81	to „	88 1-2
3,000	„ „ „	10	„ „	77 1-2	to „	89 and dol 91 1-2
100	„ „ „	8	„ „	77 1-2	to „	79 1-2
100	„ „ „	6	„ „	68 1-2		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 10,200 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of 4,400 bales—at 15,800 bales, consisting of

7,500 bales of No	20	4,400 bales of No	10
2,000 „ „	16	150 „ „	8
1,700 „ „	12	50 „ „	6

Exchange on India, under anticipated weakness of forward Indian sterling, has improved to Rs. 166 wire and Rs. 166 1-2 post.

In Shanghai also the volume of business done has been small, but under the play of the very same factors as have prevailed in the market here, rates have advanced about 3-4 to 1 tael. Speculators have gone in more for passing off their own holdings than for very much enhancing them, and have consequently propped up rates as above by small purchases. Sales total 4,000 bales made up of

2,200 bales of	No. 10	sold at Tls.	71·50 to 75·50
900 „ „	„ 16	„ „	67·50 to 70·25
900 „ „	„ 10	„ „	61·50 to 65

Some Japanese No. 20 to the tune of about 1,500 bales have been sold at an advance of about Tls. 2, the quality coming in favourable comparison with several medium descriptions of Indian spinnings on the score of prices. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 14,000 bales. Exchange, as on the 19th instant, has been advised at Rs. 228½ wire and Rs. 229 post.

From Japan a very firm market is reported. No. 20 is maintained at dol. 94-95 and No. 16 at dol. 92. Local spinners, under the present conditions of the Bombay industry, look forward for a further rise and a wider outlet.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following is the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

THIRD CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—(For Yachts).

Yacht's Name.	H'dicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival
Turquoise	13 25	Mr E S Luard	5 42 55
Nanta	11 50	Mr C T R Scovell	5 46 33
Kismet	10 48	Mr W P Symonds	gave up
Melody	12 5	Mr J B K Macbeth	did not start
Eileen	24 49	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	
Red Rose	score	Capt John Hext, R N	

Course No. 5. Twice round—"Cup" won by Turquoise.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sailed at 3-30.

Boats Name.	H'dicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 29 37
Canning's Life Boat	12 11	Lieut J N F Wilson	5 34 44
Magdala's Cutter	12 11	Lieut L H Richardson, R N	5 41 39
Canning's Cuttter	14 38	Lieut D F Vines, R I M	5 46 46
Canning's Whaler	14 38	Mr T C Barnes	5 57 15
Canning's Gig	17 4	Sub Lieut H M Salmond	6 16 20
Mayo's Cutter	12 11	Lieut Lazenbye	gave up

Course No. 6. One round—1st prize won by "Cannings Lifeboat."; 2nd prize won by "Magdala's Cutter."

THE Russian cordon in Central Asia against the plague is now said to be complete. The Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that natives of India, and Indian goods, are forbidden to cross the Turkistan frontier. Bokhara is also closed against travellers from India.

IT has remained for Brazil to make itself most ridiculous among the countries imposing quarantine on account of the plague. Not only all Indian ports, but Burma also, has been declared infected. Yet Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab are as free from the plague as Rio itself.

AN interesting experiment in famine relief has been made in the Ferozepore District in the Punjab where Colonel Montgomery, as Deputy Commissioner, appears to have availed himself most successfully of the excellent apparatus for the distribution of relief lying ready to his hand. The hard-headed and shrewd Moga Jats have long used their common village fund or "mulba" for the joint purposes of the village community, whether it be to bribe a policeman or carry out a law suit, besides providing entertainment for travellers. Each village, according to a Lahore contemporary, has now raised funds to be expended within its own bounds and on its own poor. This measure has been partially anticipated by the compilers of the Famine Code, but there the "lambardars" or headmen were only to be entrusted with funds [illegible] the relief of the starving till they could [illegible] warded to a relief centre. Colonel Mon[illegible] has advanced far beyond this, and his [illegible] communities are self-supporting and self-[illegible] No returns are demanded for the comm[illegible] the expenditure of the money, though [illegible] of accounts have been recommended [illegible] an excellent step, but could hardly [illegible] been introduced amongst any cla[illegible] other than Jat Sikhs. The whole [illegible] most interesting, and its success in[illegible] with which the gradual dissolution [illegible] community must be regarded.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ALL kinds of buckles are now fashionable, and every shape and size seems to be worn. There is no prettier clasp for the belt than one of bright silver.

Modified trains are making their appearance on some of this season's dinner and reception gowns for afternoon and evening, and the wearing of them is not confined to the matrons.

When a young married woman loses her husband, what are the probabilities as to her re-marrying? A statistician has estimated that a period of twenty months will cover the average widowhood of women under thirty-five.

Now that typewriters are becoming very common, it is perhaps pertinent to remind women that the use of the machine is very hurtful to a piano player. The sharp staccato movements of the writing-machine stiffen the fingers, and tend to lessen the suppleness necessary for the piano keys.

It is said to be the custom in Bulgaria for newly-married women to remain silent for a month after marriage, unless when addressed by their husbands. When it is desirable for the customary restriction to be permanently removed, he presents a gift to her, and then she can chatter to her heart's content.

Quaintly pretty are fringes that have been put upon the earliest of the spring models, fringes in narrow and broad strips, some of the narrowest being used to encircle the bodice. A gown worn recently by one of the best dressed beauties of Paris was lavishly trimmed with narrowest black silk fringes.

Hair should be especially studied at the back as at the front, for to very few women is it given to possess a pretty nape of the neck, with the hair growing tidily about it. "It is the only place where Nature shows herself a bit of a sloven—she's apt to leave it unfinished," said an artist critic, speaking of this particular spot.

Cuffs, in the sense of linen folds, are generally to be tabooed. Any straight, sharp, abrupt sleeve ending should be avoided by women whose arms are not prettily rounded and tapering. Frills are the salvation of all who have defects to conceal. Women with long hands should wear the tab style of cuff, that falls well over the hand, concealing half its blemishes.

There is no foundation whatever (says the "Gentlewomen") for any rumour that the Duchess of York is far from well. Her Royal Highness is enjoying the same radiant health which has always been hers, and her energy never flags. For the happy event in April the Duchess will in all probability repair to White Lodge, where her mother is ever eager to welcome her.

If you are an unhappy wife, and yet deem it your duty to live with your husband, keep your grievous trials to yourself. This for your own self-respect, fully as much as is. Never complain that your husband neglects you; if you do, the day will be sure to come when you would give worlds to make some one believe that he does not, but your own words convict you.

Twenty or thirty years ago, as everybody knows, immense numbers of valentines were sold in the early days of February. Some stationers in a large way of business would spend as much as £1200 in their valentine stock. But for years back the practice of valentine sending has been entirely in abeyance. It is said, however, that this February there were signs of a revival of the custom.

Have you ever tried what is said to have been Sir Andrew Clark's way of making tea? Put milk into a pan, cold, with the due amount of tea in an infuser, or loosely tied up in muslin, let the milk come slowy to the boil, and the moment the boiling point is reached, snatch the pot from the fire, and strain it into a carefully-heated teapot. This tea, it is said, may be taken by persons with the weakest digestion.

One of the most terrible accidents that can happen to a child is drinking boiling water from a kettle. Yet some mothers are altogether to blame for the child's act. It is the custom of some thoughtless persons to suffer children to drink from the spout of a tea-kettle when filling it at the water tap. Naturally the little ones afterwards attempt to drink when it has just been taken from the fire, supposing it still to contain cold water.

The latest line in millinery and dress fabrics is glass. A Venetian firm is turning out glass bonnets by the thousands, which, while possessing all the shimmer and brilliancy of silk, are, when soiled, restored to their pristine beauty by the homely appliance of soap and water. The Infanta of Spain has been presented with a white glass ball dress, and the vitreous filaments are said to yield, a most graceful and charming effect.

Starched linen should be placed next to only those skins that have the firmness and perfect texture of youth. If elderly women would have their sleeves finished at the wrist with a narrow frill instead of a stylish cuff, and allow a ruffle of yellow lace to fall over the hand, what a difference it would make. The fulness would conceal the awful wrist bone, the lace would veil and shadow the hands, and the yellow hue would make the skin seem white by comparison.

Not one woman in a hundred should wear sleeves which reveal the elbow, for it is generally ugly. Not one woman in a thousand should go about with really bare arms—at any rate, not until she has cultivated a state of absolute smoothness and marble-like firmness by scrubbing and massage. Until then she should indulge in chiffon undersleeves, which make the arms beneath them seem beautiful. And no one whose wrist is not tapering and smooth should ever wear bracelets.

The American newspapers now to hand are full of the grand Bradley Martin ball—the great social function which is said to have "licked creation" in that particular line. One newspaper tots up the details of expenditure and gives the cost of the ball at about £50,000. The hire of the suite of rooms in the hotel is put down at over £300; the buffet supper during the entire night at £1200, and the regular supper at £2400. Cotillon favours cost £4000, the floral decorations £3000. The sketch we give here is from a portrait of Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Is there really such a thing as the "New Woman." Is there any grain of truth in the assumption that the social evolution has produced a new type of women, destined to make the old type obsolete, and to provide the nation with a brand new style of mother, wife, sweetheart, the like of whom they never saw before? I think not (says one of the sex.) The women of every era are in a sense new, yet essentially the same. Eve was a new woman when Adam first saw her, and there has never been any truly new woman since. All that have come after her have been chips of the old block, with variations which have merely denoted changes in the environment of the whole race. The "new woman" is a product, so far as she is real at all, of the changed conditions that have come upon both sexes.

When the butterflies of fashion, whose greatest care it is to find means to kill time, fail to get relief from soul weariness by the new fads that are always springing up, they turn back to the fads of other days. One of these that is having its day is the art embroidery fad. It is an art, like many more of ancient origin, that modern skill cannot improve upon. The tapestries that were made in the fourteenth century were the perfection of art work, and the tapestries that society dames are engaged upon to-day are not one whit more artistic. The only difference is that the ladies who made the splendid tapestries of the older times began and finished the work without the aid of artificial improvements. The tapestry that is made by the exclusive ladies of to-day is begun in the rooms of the experts who trace out the designs and do a great deal of the work, leaving the final touches to be done by the lady, who claims the credit for the whole thing.

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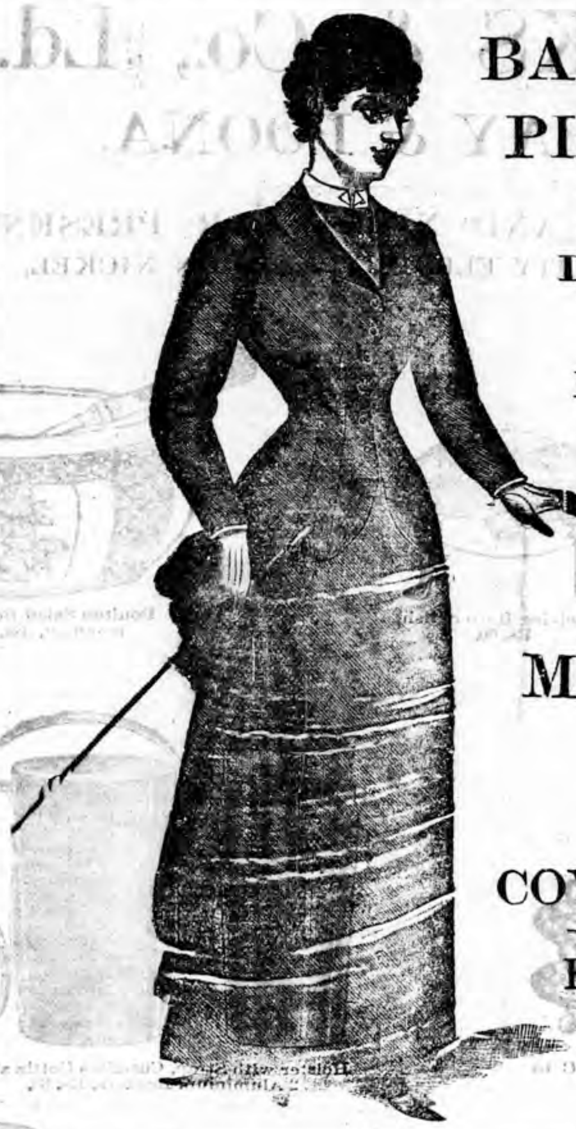

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. [illegible] SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES [illegible] they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 2007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard

Sold by all Stationers

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the [illegible]

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY [illegible]

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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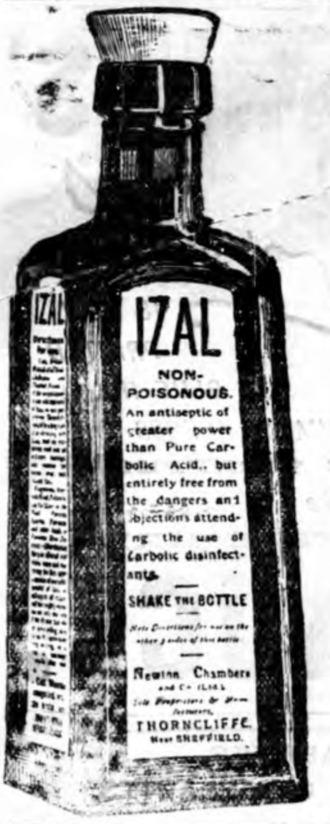
IZAL
NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid., but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers and Co. Ltd.
THORNCLIFFE, Near SHEFFIELD.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

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PEARSE & CO.,
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

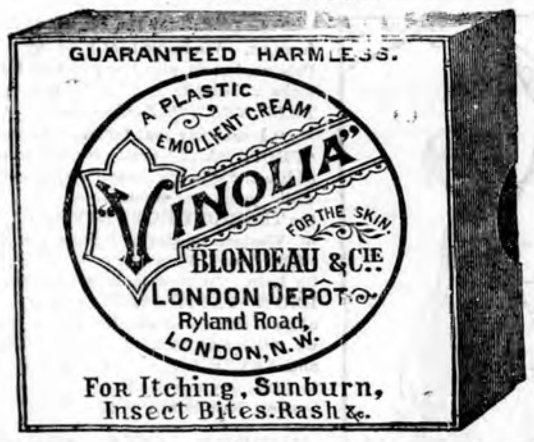
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.


GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

THE ZENITH OF

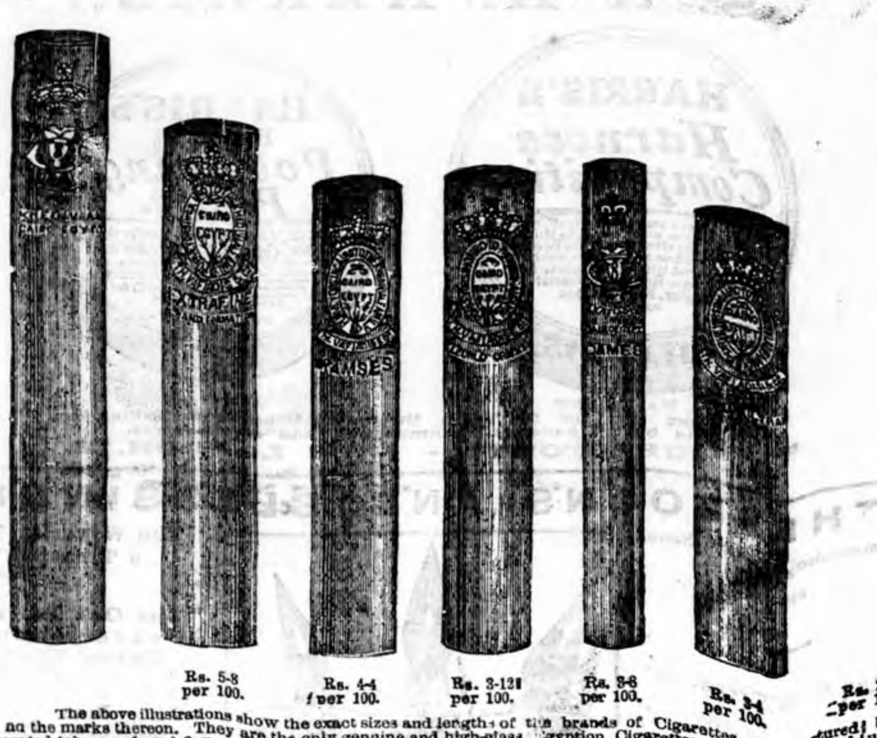
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. *They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.*

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.

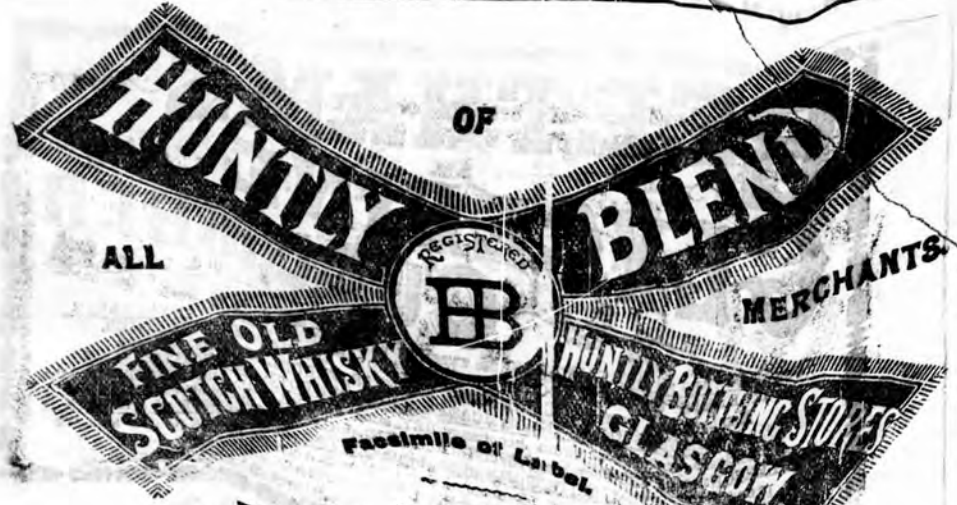


Rs. 5-8 per 100.
Rs. 4-4 per 100.
Rs. 3-12 per 100.
Rs. 3-6 per 100.
Rs. 3-4 per 100.
Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



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MERCHANTS.

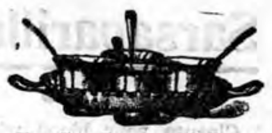
Facsimile of Label.

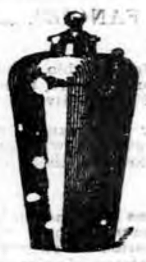
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

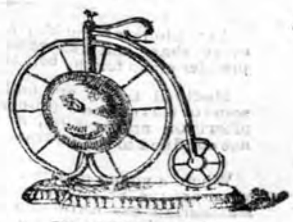
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

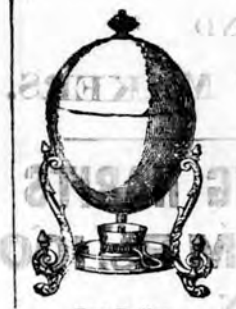
BOMBAY & POONA.

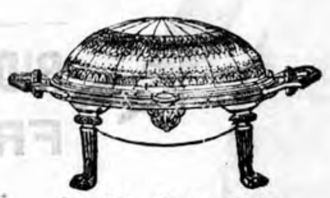
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

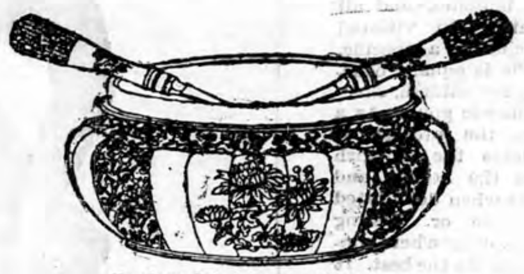

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

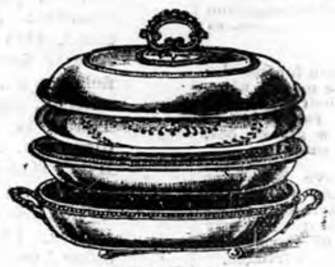

Flask with 2 Cups: Rs. 35

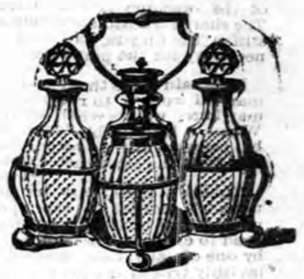

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

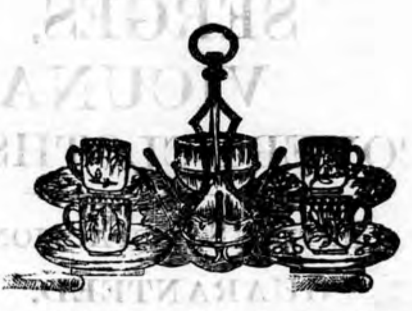

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

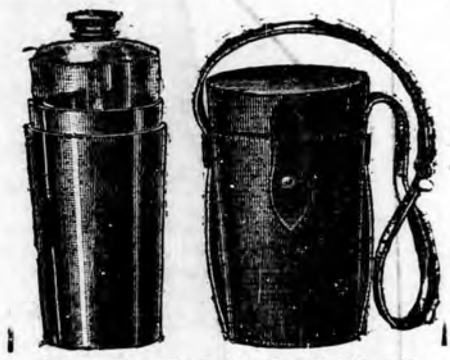

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

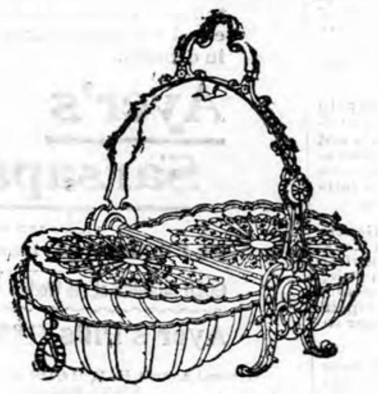

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

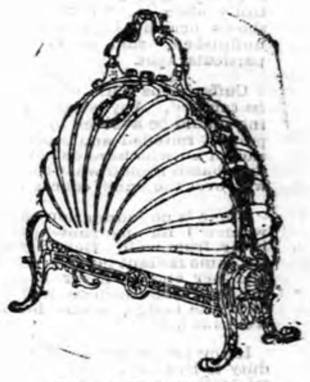

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

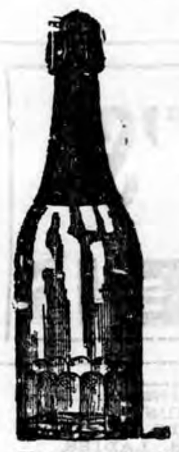

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

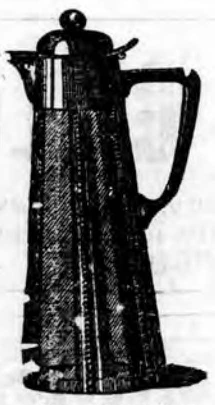

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

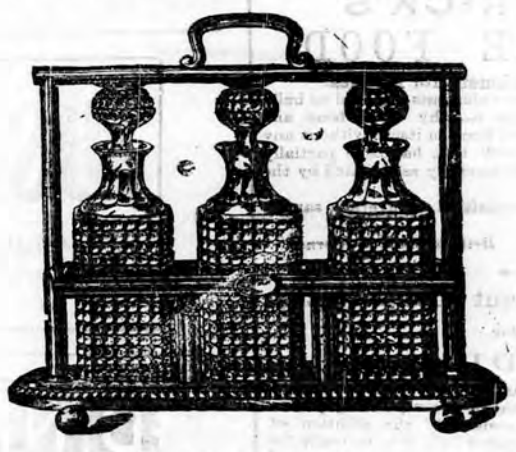

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

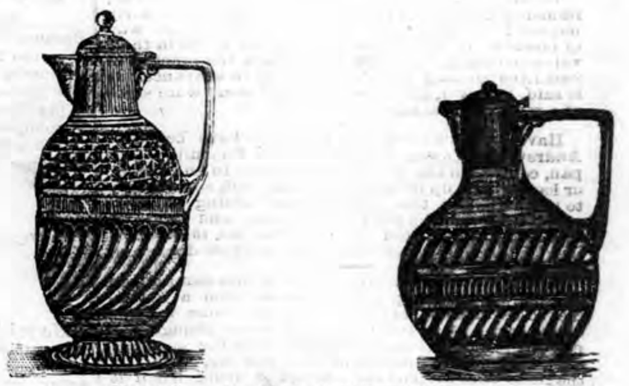

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)


Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.


Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.


E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.


Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 66, 85.

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STORMPROOF
AND
PUNKAHPROOF
LAMPS
AND
LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
Storm & Punkahproof
Storm & Punkahproof
Storm & Punkahproof
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

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PUNKAHPROOF
LAMPS
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LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
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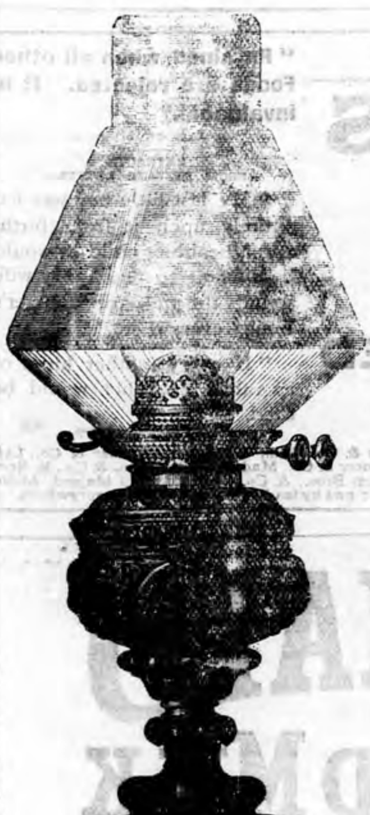
Hanging-lamps
Lanterns
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.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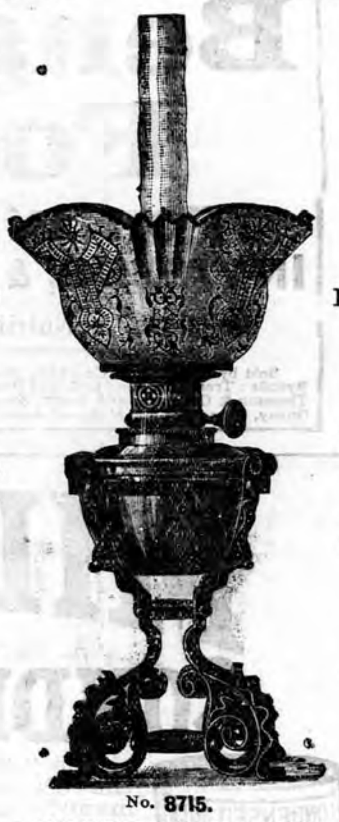
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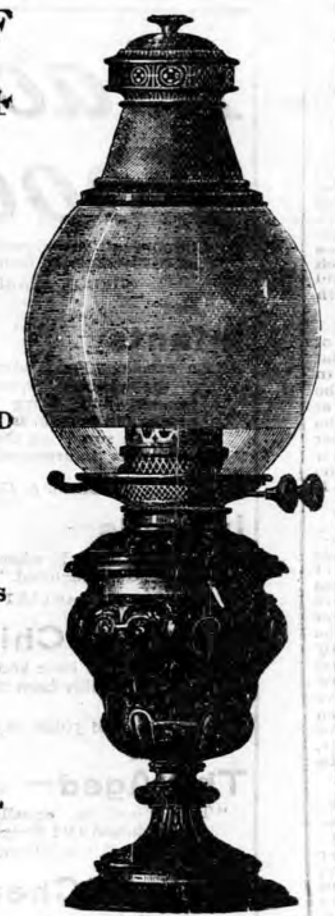
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.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BY SPECIAL WARRANT FURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

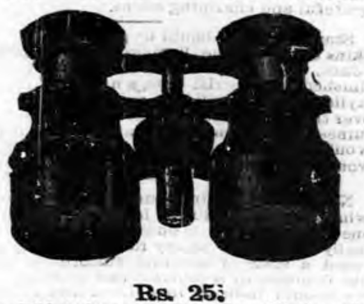
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, E

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nade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STRE
Hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co.,
London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIG
Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA:
SPINK & Co.